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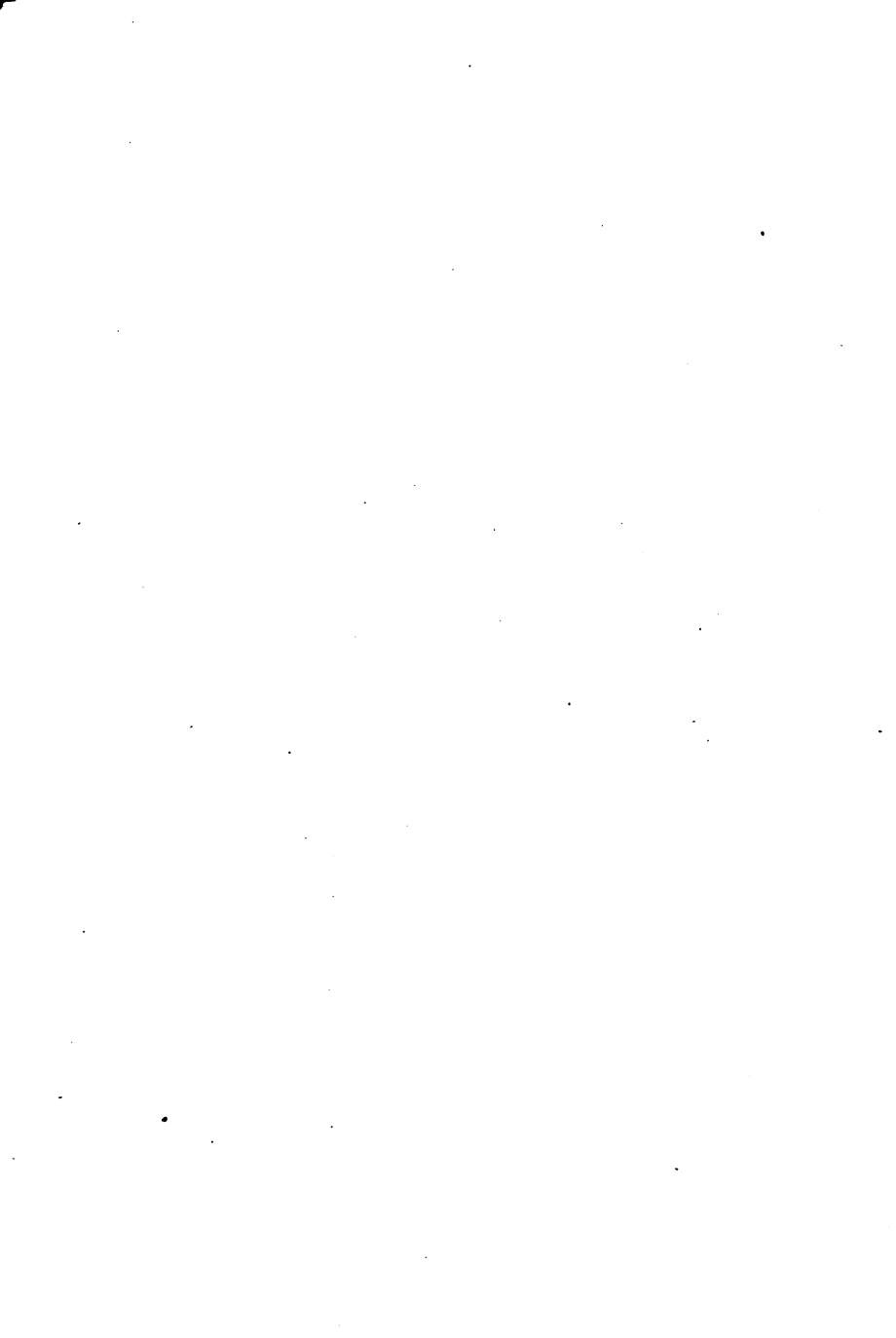
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Inter-Collegiate Latin Series.

IN LATINUM

(PENSA IN LATINUM SERMONEM VERTENDA).

FOR

ACADEMIES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

BY

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PARS PRIMA,

BASED UPON "CAESARIS DE BELLO GALLICO

COMMENTARII I-IV."

CHICAGO:

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1893.

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PREFACE.

There are two reasons for the preparation of this book: first, because I believe that the best way to study Latin Composition is in connection with the authors read; and, second, because of the fact that the requirements for admission to the majority of our colleges now include the writing of connected sentences from the works read in preparation.

It has long been evident to me that this branch of study was unwisely divorced from its legitimate companion branch, the reading of Latin authors; and this manual is the result of an attempt to bring together what should never have been kept separate. I am aware that the attempt has been made before with more or less of success; but no work that I had examined approached my ideal until the appearance about a year ago of the book for beginners, "*Bellum Helvetium*." The practical character of the plan of that work has been proved by the tests of the class-room; and I have endeavored in the following pages to carry the method still further, hoping that by its use the student will become more familiar with Latin constructions, and will better understand and appreciate the works read. As Caesar is usually the first author read in Academies and Preparatory Schools, and, as the first four Books only are read in most institutions, the exercises of this work are based upon those Books.

In each "*Pensum*" the student is referred to a few grammatical principles taken from those found in the text which is used as the basis of the "*Pensum*," and in this, the natural way, it is believed that he may become master of the ordinary rules of syntax, and of constructions and idioms. The changes are rung upon the constructions found in the Latin text, the desire being to present the same constructions in various combinations; and, when the class has finished these exercises, its members should have a good understanding of the contents of the chapters upon which the exercises are founded.

PREFACE.

To the many kind friends who have given me words of encouragement and helpful suggestion, I am greatly indebted. I wish here especially to thank the scholarly authors of "Bellum Helvetium" for permission to use so much of their admirable plan as seemed desirable, and also for assistance afforded from time to time during the preparation of the manuscripts and the passage of the work through the press.

I shall be grateful at any time hereafter for any suggestion or correction from those engaged in this department or in kindred departments of instruction.

J. D. S. Riggs.

GRANVILLE, OHIO, August 1, 1890.

PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

Because the necessity of making new plates for this book has arisen the opportunity to revise it has been embraced. Mr. Geo. H. Rockwood, Classical Teacher in the West Division High School of Chicago, has done the chief part of this work of revision, and has made numerous suggestions, which will, I hope, add to the value of the book and meet the approval of its many friends. The grading of the first lessons, the "Exempla Latina," preceding the "Pensa" of Book I., and the additional Notes, are features to which I wish to call especial attention.

J. D. S. R.

Granville, Ohio. Sept. 1. 1893.

TO TEACHERS.

It is assumed at the outset that the student, from his study in the beginner's book, is thoroughly familiar with the forms of declension, comparison, and conjugation, and has had considerable practice in turning English into Latin.

As a preliminary exercise, the Latin of each chapter upon which these sentences are based should be translated literally and idiomatically, so that the spirit of it shall be thoroughly understood. Peculiarities of construction should be carefully noted, and the meaning of each word in the chapter mastered. When this is done, the class is prepared to enter upon the special work of the "Pensum."

Many of the grammatical principles referred to and illustrated are already familiar to the student, but all are important and should be carefully prepared. In the "Pensa" based upon Book I., illustrations of these principles are given from the text. If the teacher wishes to do so, he can point out to the class such illustrations from the subsequent lessons. I have found, however, that the searching of them by the student is very profitable, and suggest that this work be made a part of each lesson. The questions under "Latine Responde" can almost all be answered in Caesar's own language.

Special reference is occasionally made to grammatical principles studied in former lessons, but it is suggested that the teacher frequently and repeatedly call attention to applications of rules previously learned.

The sentences based upon each chapter are grouped together, so that the teacher can, according to his judgment, take them by themselves as a review exercise for each day, or

devote one day to a "Pensum" after all the chapters represented in it have been studied.

As these lessons are based directly upon the Latin text, a special vocabulary has been thought unnecessary. When new words are used, or need to be used, they are indicated in foot-notes. In order, however, to assist pupils in answering such questions as "In qua constructione est nomen populi?" or "In quo casu," "in quo tempore," "in qua coniugatione," etc., a Glossary is furnished at the end of the book.

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REFERENCES AND EXPLANATIONS.

The grammatical references are to the Latin Grammars of Allen & Greenough (A.), Harkness (H.), Andrews & Stoddard, revised by Preble (P.), and Gildersleeve (G.).

The punctuation after the grammatical references indicates what parts of the reference are to be read; e. g. A. 248 c 1; indicates that only the sub-head 1 under c of section 248 is of importance; H. 385, I. and II; indicates that section 385 and the sub-heads I and II are to be read.

In the Latin words used the quantity of all long vowels is marked thus: \bar{u} ; short vowels are unmarked.

If a reference number is placed after a word (e. g., where⁴), the note applies to that word only; if before a word, it applies to the expression which that word introduces.

IN LATINUM.

LIBER I.

PENSUM PRIMUM.

CAPITA I.—IV.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A. Ablative of Specification: A. 253; H. 424; P. 412; G. 398.
- B. Ablative of Means: A. 248 c 1; H. 420; P. 407; G. 403.
- C. Subjunctive of Purpose: A. 317 1; H. 497 II; P. 482, (1); G. 545 1, and 546.
- D. Dative with Special Verbs: A. 227; H. 385, I. and II; P. 375, and 376; G. 345.

EXEMPLA LATINA STUDE.

- A. *Hī omnēs linguā inter sē differunt.*
- B. (a). *Undique loci nātūrā Helvetiū continentur.*
(b). *Continētur Garumnā flūmine.*
- C. *Civitātī persuāsit ut dē finibus suis exīrent.*
- D. *In eō itinere persuādet Casticō.*

LATINE LŌQUERE.

1. 1. Gaul was divided into three parts. 2. These parts differed ¹from one another in laws. 3. The Helvetians surpassed ¹the rest of the Gauls in bravery. 4. They were nearest the Germans. 5. ¹Very seldom. 6. Gaul is bounded by the Ocean.

¹Find idioms for “*from one another*,” “*the rest of*,” “*very seldom*.”

2. 1. Orgetorix was ²very rich. 2. He made a league of the nobility. 3. He persuaded the state³ to go forth with all its resources. 4. ⁴The result was ⁵that the Helvetians brought war upon their neighbors. 5. They were greatly annoyed by these things. 6. The Rhine is a ²very deep river.

3. 1. They were ^{thoroughly} aroused by the influence of Orgetorix. 2. ^{They} sowed as much land as possible. 3. Peace was established with the neighboring states. 4. ^{For} the purpose of accomplishing these things. 5. ^{There} is no doubt that the Helvetians are ^{very} powerful. 6. The states exchanged an oath-bound pledge.

4. 1. Orgetorix was compelled to plead his case under arrest. 2. He was not burned. 3. He saved himself through his retainers. 4. The state attempted to maintain its right ¹³by force of arms. 5. Orgetorix died. 6. The Helvetians think he ¹⁴committed suicide.

LATINE SCRIBE.

1. Gaul as a whole was bounded by the Rhine and Rhone rivers, the ¹⁵Pyrenees mountains, and ¹⁶the Ocean. The peoples¹⁷ who inhabited it differed from one another in language.

2. The Helvetians were hemmed in on every side by high mountains and broad rivers; ¹⁸for this reason they ¹⁹could not

²Translate by superlative.

³cf. *exemplum*, D. ⁴cf. *exemplum* C.

⁵His *rēbus* *fiēbat*.

⁶cf. *ut et minus latē vagārentur*.

⁷Notice the force of *per* in *permōti*.

⁸cf. *sēmentēs quam māximās*.

⁹Find the phrase in the text. Notice this, a second way of expressing purpose. Watch for others.

¹⁰*Nōn est dubium quīn*.

¹¹Not the imperfect as in the text.

¹²Do not try to translate these

words. Find an idiom.

¹³*armīs*. ¹⁴Accusative—subject of the infinitive to follow.

¹⁵cf. *quā . . . cōscēverit*.

¹⁶Omit; or express both here and before "the Pyrenees." cf. *linguā, institūtis, lēgibus*.

¹⁷*gētēs* (tribes).

¹⁸cf. *Quā dē causā* (Ch. 1.) and *his rēbus*.

¹⁹*possum* and Infinitive.

wander widely.

3. Orgetorix prevailed upon two men—Casticus, whose father had been called friend by²⁰ the Senate, and Dumnorix, to whom²¹ he married his²² daughter—to seize the royal power in their²³ states.

4. Orgetorix gathered together men from all quarters²⁴ to the number of ten thousand. Through these he saved himself²⁵ from pleading his case.

LATINE RESPONDE.

1. 1. In quot²⁶ partēs Gallia dīvisā est? 2. Quī ūnam partem incolunt? 3. Quī fortissimī sunt? 4. Quōmodo²⁷ Helvētīi praecēdunt?

2. 1. Quis coniūratiōnem fēcit? 2. Fuitne Orgetorix Helvētius? 3. Quōmodo Helvētīi continentur? 4. Quī locus prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētīis dividit?

3. 1. Quid Helvētīi facere cōstituērunt? 2. Cum quibus cīvitatibus pācem cōfirmāvērunt? 3. Cui persuāsit Orgetorix? 4. Cūius frāter erat Dumnorix?

4. 1. Quot hominēs in Orgetorigis familiā erant? 2. Cūr²⁸ eōs condūxit? 3. Quis mortuus est? 4. Quāe erat suspiciō?

²⁰Why use the preposition?

²¹cf. in mātīmōnium dat.

²²suus. The word used must turn the thought back to Orgetorix.

²³eōrum. ²⁴Notice the use of ad in the text.

²⁵That he should not plead.

²⁶how many? ²⁷How? ²⁸Why?

Handwritten notes:
 1. In quibus partibus Gallia divisa est?
 2. Quis coniurationem fecit?
 3. Quomodo Helvetii continentur?

PENSUM SECUNDUM.

CAPITA V.—VIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A. Ablative with certain Deponents: A. 249; H. 421, I; P. 419; G. 405.
 B. Ablative of Quality: A. 251; H. 419 II; P. 411; G. 402.
 C. Ablative of Time: A. 256; H. 429; P. 424; G. 392.
 D. Temporal Clauses with *cum*: A. 325; H. 521, I. and II; P. 509 (1)—(4); G. 582 and 586.

EXEMPLA LATINA STUDE.

- A. *Persuādent finitimis uti eōdem ūsi cōnsiliō ūnā cum iis proficiscantur*
 B. *Allobrogibus sēsē persuāsūrōs, quod nōndum bonō animō in populum Rōmānum vidērentur existimābant.*
 C. *Diem dicunt, quā diē ad ripam Rhodani omnēs conveniant.*
 D. (a). *Cum Germānis contendunt, cum suis finibus eōs prohibent.* (1) *
 (b). *Caesari cum id nūntiātum esset, mātūrat ab urbe proficisci.*

LATINE LOQUERE.

5. 1. The Helvetians emigrated.¹ 2. They were ready² to undergo all perils. 3. They persuaded their neighbors³ to adopt the same plan. 4. The Boii lived across the Rhine. 5. Each one carried from⁴ home provisions⁵ for four months. 6. The hope of return home⁶ was taken away.

6. 1. One route was narrow and difficult. 2. A⁷ very high mountain overhangs it.⁸ 3. Geneva was a walled town. 4. All were not⁹ well disposed toward¹⁰ the Roman people. 5. On¹¹

¹cf. *et ē finibus suis eceant.*

²ad omnia pericula subeunda.

³cf. *exemplum* A. ⁴Omit.

⁵Not the dative case.

⁶Accusative.

⁷Use the superlative.

⁸Dative. Why?

⁹cf. *exemplum* B.

¹⁰in.

¹¹Omit.

*All examples not drawn from the chapters included in the given Penum are referred to the chapter from which they are taken.

that day they gathered at the bank of the Rhone. 6. ¹²This event happened in the consulship of Piso and Gabinius.

7. 1. Caesar set out from ¹³Rome. 2. He came ¹⁴into the vicinity of Geneva. 3. The Helvetians learned ¹⁵of his coming. 4. ¹⁶They intended to march through the province. 5. Men of unfriendly spirit will not refrain from wrong-doing. 6. He thought ¹⁷concession should not be made.

8. 1. Caesar says he extended the wall about ¹⁸twelve miles. 2. ¹⁹When this work was finished he fortified redoubts. 3. They attempted to cross ²⁰against his will. 4. The Helvetians ²¹were disappointed of their hope. 5. Some attempted to break through by night. 6. They were beaten back by weapons.

LATINE SCRIBE.

5. The Helvetians resolved ²²to burn all their walled towns and three hundred villages and to unite with themselves as confederates all their neighbors.

6. There were two routes by which they could emigrate, one through the Sequani, the other through the Roman province. They thought the Romans were not favorably disposed toward them; nevertheless ²³they resolved to assemble at the bank of the Rhone on the twenty-eighth of March.

7. Caesar was ²⁴at Rome when he was informed that men of hostile spirit were marching through the province. He thought ²⁵he ought not to allow this. The Helvetians sent envoys, however, ²⁶to say ²⁷that they would take time ²⁸for deliberation.

¹²Haec rēfīebat. ¹³Omit.

¹⁴ad. What would *Genāvam* without *ad* mean?

¹⁵cf. *certiōrēs facti sunt*.

¹⁶cf. *sibi esse in animō*.

¹⁷cf. *concēdendum nōn putābat*.

¹⁸cf. *ad duodecim*.

¹⁹Translate in two ways.

²⁰cf. *sē invitō*.

²¹cf. *ēā spē dēiecti*.

²²cōstituō.

²³autem—not the first word of its clause.

²⁴Locative.

²⁵sibi id concēdendum (esse.)

²⁶cf. *quī dicerent*.

²⁷Not the dative.

8. ¹⁹After Caesar had constructed a wall and a ditch, he posted garrisons ²⁸here and there ²⁹for the purpose of showing that he would prevent the Helvetians by force if they should attempt³⁰ to cross the river.

LATINE RESPONDE.

5. 1. Quid Helvētīi facere cōnātī sunt? 2. Quot oppīdā Helvētīi habēbant? 3. Nōne³¹ spēs sublāta est? 4. Quō cōnsiliō ūsī sunt?

6. 1. Quot itinera erant? 2. Ubī ūnum iter erat? 3. Ubī alterum iter erat? 4. Quod oppidum proximum Helvētīōrum finibus erat?

7. 1. Quid Caesarī nūntiātum est? 2. Quae Caesar fēcīt? 3. Quī nōndum bonō animō in pōpulum Rōmānum vidēbantur? 4. Dē cūius adventū Helvētīi certiōres factī sunt?

8. 1. Quid eā legiōne, quam sēcum habēbat, Caesar fēcīt? 2. Castellane commūnit? 3. Nōne Helvētīi, Caesare invītō, trānsīre cōnātī sunt? 4. Num sē vim facere negāvērunt?

²⁸cf. *dispōnit*.

²⁹ut with Subjunctive. What other translations?

³⁰Imperfect Subjunctive.

³¹A. 210 a, c; H. 351 1, N. 1, 2, and 3. P. 574, 575, 576; G. 456, 457, 458.

PENSUM TERTIUM.

CAPITA IX.—XIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A. Supine in -um: A. 302; H. 546; P. 554, (2); G. 436.
 B. Infinitive as Subject: A. 270; H. 538; P. 531; G. 423.
 C. Infinitive as Object: A. 272; H. 535 I.—IV; P. 533; G. 527.
 D. Ablative Absolute: A. 255; H. 431; P. 422; G. 408 and 409.
 E. Subjunctive of Result: A. 319¹I; H. 500 II; P. 483, (1); G. 553, *et seq.*

EXEMPLA LATINA STUDE.

- A. *Aedui lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt rogātum auxilium.*
 B. *Caesari renūntiātur Helvētiis esse in animō.*
 C. *Dēmōnstrant sibi praeter agrī solum nihil esse reliquī.*
 D. *Sēquanīs invītīs, ire nōn poterant.*
 E. *Obsidēs utī inter sēsē dent perficit.*

LATINE LOQUERE.

9 1. There¹ were only two routes² out of Helvetia. 2. By one the Helvetians could not migrate³ because Caesar was unwilling. 3. 'By the intercession of Dumnorix they⁵ gained the consent of the Sequani. 4. 'If the Sequani were unwilling, the Helvetians could not persuade them by their own influence. 5. Dumnorix wished to have as many states as possible⁶ under obligations. 6. He⁷ married the daughter of Orgetorix.

10. 1. It was reported to Caesar that⁸ Helvetia was not

¹Omit. The Latin has no word for the English expletive "there."

²ex. ³cf. *Sēquanīs invītīs.*

⁴cf. *eō dēprecātōre.*

⁵cf. *ā Sēquanīs impetrārent.*

⁶obstrictās.

⁷Observe the Latin idiom.

⁸Not ut? What construction follows?

far from the land of the Sequani. 2. He knew it would be dangerous for the province ^{to} have warlike neighbors. 3. He placed Titus Labienus ⁱⁿ command of the camp. 4. He himself hastened by forced marches into Italy. 5. The shortest route into Italy from Gaul was through the Alps. 6. He came through from Ocelum ⁱⁿ seven days.

11. 1. The Helvetians came ^{to} devastate the fields of the Aedui. 2. The Aedui could not defend themselves and their possessions. 3. Their children ^{ought} not to be led away into slavery. 4. Their towns ^{ought} not to have been stormed. 5. Caesar concluded that ^{he} ought not to delay.

12. 1. Caesar could not decide ^{by} looking at it in which direction the Saone flowed. 2. The Helvetians, he was informed, had led three-fourths of their forces across this river. 3. One part, which had not yet crossed, was called the canton ^{of} Tigurinus. 4. ^{By} slaying a great number of the Tigurini, Caesar avenged both ^{public} and ^{private} wrongs.

13. 1. When this battle was finished a bridge was made over ^{the} Saone. 2. Caesar's army crossed. 3. The Helvetians sent envoys ^{to} treat with Caesar. 4. "If the Roman people make ^{peace} with the Helvetians, they will go where Caesar ^{wishes}." 5. Remember your ancient valor.

LATINE SCRIBE.

9-10. The Helvetians sent envoys to Dumnorix that 'at his request they might pass through the narrow defiles of the Sequani. Caesar ^{did} not intend to march against ^{them}, but he knew that all the Gauls were enemies to the Romans. For this reason he enrolled two legions, led out three from their winter quarters, and with these five undertook to oppose

⁹cf. *ut... habēret*.

¹⁰cf. *eī mūnitiōnī... praeſecit*.

¹¹*On the seventh day*.

¹²cf. *A.* or use an *ut* clause.

¹³*A.* 288 a; *H.* 537 1; *P.* 538; *G.* 246

¹⁴*nōn exspectandum sibi*. [*R.* 1.]

¹⁵*oculis*. ¹⁶Not the Genitive case; Nominative in apposition.

¹⁷Ablative absolute. ¹⁸*et... et*.

¹⁹*in*. ²⁰*Fut.* or *Fut. pf.*

²¹*Fut. pf.* ²²cf. *Helvētīis esse in*

²³*in*. [*animō*].

the Helvetians in their attempt.²⁴

11. But already the Helvetians had led their forces through the territory of the Sequani and were coming among the Aedui. These and other tribes²⁵ sent to Caesar to ask for help. They pointed out to him that²⁶ they had nothing left except their towns. This fact induced Caesar to carry the war into Helvetia.

12. Either by chance or by the design of the immortal gods the Helvetians who had killed Lucius Cassius the consul, were left on this side of the Saone river. Caesar overtook²⁷ and attacked them. He killed many and²⁸ caused the rest to flee and hide themselves in the forests.

13. The Helvetians knew that Caesar had done in one day that which²⁹ had cost them the labor of twenty days; they, therefore,³⁰ sent envoys to him to say: "If you persist in following us up with war, remember the former defeat of the Roman army."

LATINE RESPONDE.

9. 1. Cūr Helvētīi per Sēquanōs ire nōn poterant? 2. Ad quem lēgātōs mittunt? 3. Nōne Dumnorix Helvētīs erat amīcus? 4. Cūius filiam Dumnorix in mātīmōnium dūxerat?

10. 1. Quid Caesarī renūtiātum est? 2. Quid periculōsum futūrum intellegēbat? 3. Quem mūnitiōnī praefēcit? 4. Quot legiōnēs cōscripsit?

11. 1. Cūr Aedui ad Caesarem mīsērunt? 2. Quī Caesarem certiōrem fēcērunt? 3. Quae Caesarī Allobrogēs dēmōnstrāvērunt? 4. Quid statuit?

12. 1. Quōmodo Arar fluit? 2. Quōmodo Helvētīi id trānsībant? 3. Quae explōrātōrēs dīxērunt?

13. 1. Cūr Caesar pōntem in Arare faciendum cūrāvit? 2. In quō bellō dux fuerat Diviciō?

²⁴cf. hōc cōnātū, (Ch. 8.)

²⁵gēns. ²⁶cf. C. ²⁷cf. ad eam partem pervēnit.

²⁸cf. E. ²⁹cf. diēbus vigintī aeger-

rimē cōnfecerant.

³⁰cf. "for this reason," "on this account," etc.

PENSUM QUARTUM.

CAPITA XIV.—XVIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A. Indirect Discourse: A. 335, *et seq.*; H. 522, *et seq.*; P. 515, *et seq.*; G. 651, *et seq.*
 B. Indirect Question: A. 334; H. 529, I; P. 518; G. 469.
 C. Two Datives: A. 233 *a*; H. 390; P. 386; G. 350.
 D. Genitive with Special Verbs: A. 219; H. 406 II; P. 365; G. 375.

EXEMPLA LATINA STUDE.

- A. (a) *Caesar ita respondit: sibi minus dubitātiōis dari.*
 (b) *Is ita cum Caesare agit: reminisceretur veteris incommodi.* (13)
 (c) *Is ita cum Caesare agit: nē suae magnoperē virtūti tribueret.*
 B. *Caesar equitatum omnem praemittit, quī videant, quās in partēs hostēs ter faciant.*
 C. *Equitātū quem auxiliō Caesarī Aedui miserant Dumnorix praeerat.*
 D. *Quod si veteris contumēliae oblivisci vellet.*

LATINE LOQUERE.

14. 1. Caesar forgets, has forgotten, will forget the recent wrongs¹ of the Helvetians. 2. Caesar replies that he² forgets,³ has forgotten,³ will forget³ the recent wrongs. 3. Caesar replied that he was forgetting,³ had forgotten,³ would forget³ the recent wrongs. 4. Men are wont⁴ to sorrow at a change of circumstances. 5. The gods sometimes grant prosperity to wicked⁵ men⁶. 6. Although these things are so, yet I am willing to make peace with you.⁶ 7. The Helvetians do not wish⁷ to apologize to the Allobroges for the wrongs they have brought upon them.⁶

¹cf. *exemplum* D. for case.

²sē. The subject of the Infinitive, referring back to the subject of the principal verb, must not be omitted.

³Tense. A. 288; H. 537; P. 538; G. 530

⁴Tense. cf. *cōsuēsse*. ⁵malus.

⁶Put into indirect discourse after *Caesar dicit* and *Caesar dixit*.

⁷cf. *Allobrogibus satisfaciunt*.

15. 1. I have collected⁸ all the cavalry. 2. In what direction are the enemy marching? 3. Caesar sends forward soldiers⁹ to see in what direction the enemy are marching. 4. Caesar sent forward soldiers to see in what direction the enemy were marching. 5. A few¹⁰ of the cavalry fell. 6. For ten days not more than¹¹ five or six miles each day intervened between the armies.

~~16.~~ 1. The grain was not ripe in the fields. 2. ¹²Not even fodder was at hand. 3. The Aeduans¹³ kept putting off from day to day. 4. The day was drawing near upon which grain must be measured out to the soldiers. 5. Liscus held the chief magistracy. 6. Caesar undertook the war¹⁴ very largely because of Liscus' entreaties.

17. 1. Some of the people are more powerful than the magistrates. 2. They prevented the soldiers¹⁵ from collecting grain. 3. ¹⁶I have no doubt that Liscus thought the Romans would conquer³ the Helvetians. 4. What was being done in the camp? 5. Liscus disclosed what was being done. 6. I will keep silent as long as I can.

18. 1. Caesar was unwilling to discuss these matters¹⁶ in Dumnorix's presence. 2. Caesar says Dumnorix was a man of great influence. 3. He⁸ has bought up the revenues at a small price. 4. ¹⁷When he bid nobody dared to bid against him. 5. He¹⁸ had married his mother to a very influential man. 6. He¹⁹ wished the Helvetians well. 7. An unfavorable

⁸cf. *coāctum habēbat*.

⁹Not an Infinitive. What does "to see" express?

¹⁰cf. *dē nostris*. What other constructions are common?

¹¹Not *quinque*. ¹²cf. *nē pābuli quidem*. Notice the order; and the consequent emphasis. A. 345 b; H. 569 III 2; P. 572 b; G. 681.

¹³Notice the historical Infinitive in

the text. What other form will translate "kept putting off?"

¹⁴Find a paraphrase in the text.

¹⁵cf. *dubitāre quīn*; or *mihi nōn est dubium quīn*.

¹⁶cf. *plūribus praesentibus*.

¹⁷Translate in two or more different ways.

¹⁸cf. *nūptum . . . collocāsse*.

¹⁹cf. *favēre . . . Helvētiis*.

cavalry engagement had taken place ²⁰a few days before 5.
The Aeduans came ²¹to the assistance of Caesar.

LATINE SCRIBE.

14. You are astonished that you have so long committed outrages with impunity. You forget the power of the Roman people. They will punish you for your guilt sometime

15. The Helvetians were elated by this battle, and began to provoke Caesar's cavalry; but Caesar restrained his men from battle, and thought it sufficient for the present to march ²²so that he could see in what direction the enemy were going.

16. Caesar was unable to use the grain which he had brought up the Saone in boats; he, therefore, kept demanding supplies of the Aeduans, and reproached them severely because they did not assist him as ²³they had promised to do in the name of the state.

17. I have been silent as long as possible; but, influenced by your speech, I will disclose what I have hitherto kept secret. There are some men who report to the enemy our plans and whatever is done in camp. By seditious and violent language they persuade the multitude to prefer the government of the Gauls to that of the Romans, and I cannot restrain them.

18. Dumnorix had the highest expectation of obtaining the sovereignty under the sway of the Helvetians because he ²⁴had married a wife from them. But ²⁵unless something should happen to the Romans he saw that his power would be weakened not only at home but also among other states.

LATINE RESPONDE.

14. 1. Quās rēs Caesar memoriā tenuit? 2. Quis nōn

²⁰A. 259 d; H. 430; P. 559 (3), foot note; G. 400 R 3.

²¹cf. *exemplum* C. ²²cf. *ita ... fēcērunt uti*.

²³Relative pronoun—*quod*.

²⁴cf. *uxōrem habēre* and notes Pen-sum III.

²⁵cf. *sī quid accidat*. A. 105 d; H. 455, 1; P. 185 c; G. 302 R.

alicūius iniūriae sibi cōnsciū fuit? 3. Num Caesar veteris contumēliae oblīvīscī vult? 4. Quōmodo Divicō Helvētiōs ā māiōribus suis īnstitūtōs esse dixit?

15. 1. Quō cōsiliō Caesar suū equitātū praemīsīt? 2. Quot equitibus Helvētiī māgnā multitudinē prōpulērunt? 3. Quot mīlites dē nostrīs cecidērunt?

16. 1. Quā dē causā frūmenta in agrīs mātūra nōn erant? 2. Quōs Caesar convocāvit? 3. Quā potestātem Liscus in suos habuit? 4. Cūr Caesar bellū in Helvētiōs suscepīt?

17. 1. Quid Liscus prōpōnit? 2. Quōrum imperia plēbs praetulit? 3. Quāre Liscus Caesarī haec ēnūntiāvit?

18. 1. Quē Caesar ōrātiōne Liscī dēsīgnārī sentiēbat? 2. Quī vir summā audāciā erat? 3. Quāpropter Dumnorix māgnā apud plēbem gratiā erat? 4. Quibus Dumnorix fāvit? Cūr?

PENSUM QUINTUM.

CAPITA XIX—XXIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Causal Clauses: A. 321, and 326; H. 516, I. and II., and 517; P. 519 and 510, (2); G. 540, 541, 587.

B. Temporal Clauses with *priusquam*: A. 327; H. 520, I. and II; P. 505; G. 576–579.

C. Genitive with Adjectives: A. 218, *a*; H. 399, I., 1, 2, 3; P. 359, (1), and (2); G. 373.

Indirect Discourse and Indirect Questions (*vidē* Pensum IV., **A** and **B**.)

EXEMPLA LATINA STUDE.

A. (a). *Quod omnīnō biduum supererat, rei frūmentāriae prōspiciendum existimāvit.*

(b). *Helvētīi, quod Rōmānōs discēdere ā sē existimārent, nostrōs insequi coepērunt.*

(c). *Cum ad hās suspiciōnēs certissimae rēs accēderent, satis esse causae arbitrābātur.*

B. *Itaque priusquam quicquam cōnārētur, Diviciacum ad sē vocārī iubet.*

C. *Publius Cōnsidius, quī rei militāris perītissimus habēbātur praemititur.*

LATINE LOQUERE.

19. 1. Very well established facts were added to Caesar's suspicions. 2. Caesar thought the Romans¹ had sufficient reason² for punishing Dumnorix. 3. One fact opposed these considerations, viz.:³ 'his knowledge of Diviciacus' self restraint. 4. I am afraid⁴ I shall offend you. 5. 'And so before I attempt anything I will tell you⁵ what was said⁶ in my presence. 6. I have the fullest confidence⁷ in you.

¹Dative of possessor.

²cf. *quāre* ... *animadverteret*.

³Omit. ⁴cf. *quod* ... *cōgnōverat*.

⁵cf. *nē* ... *offenderet*.

⁶cf. *exemplum* B.

⁷Observe mood and tense.

⁸Ablative absolute construction.

⁹Dative.

20. 1. ¹⁰Do not decide too severely against my brother. 2. I beg you¹¹ not to decide too severely. 3. No one feels more pain in consequence of this than Caesar. 4. A brother is influenced ¹²by popular opinion. 5. Therefore it will happen that ¹³fraternal affection is weakened.¹⁴ 6. Before Diviciacus ¹⁵finished his entreaty, he showed that Caesar's favor was ¹⁶worth so much that he would place Dumnorix under guard. 7. In the future I think brothers will shun suspicion.

21. 1. Scouts informed Caesar that the enemy ¹⁷were encamping at the foot of the mountain. 2. The highest ridge was held by Publius Considius. 3. He was skilled in military science. 4. Caesar showed ¹⁸what plan the enemy¹ had. 5. The praetor was sent forward about the second watch.

22. 1. Caesar was not more than a mile and a half from the enemy's camp. 2. Considius rode up at full speed. 3. He was thoroughly frightened. 4. He declared that he recognized the Gallic decorations. 5. Late in the day he learned that he had reported ¹⁹as seen what had not been seen. 6. ²⁰He seized the mountain and awaited the enemy.

23. 1. On the same day; on that day; at day break; late in the day; on the next day; the day before; a space of two days; at the customary interval. 2. A soldier thinks his commander²⁰ ought to provide for supplies. 3. They were annoying our men on the rear line. 4. They ²¹flattered themselves that they had cut off the Romans from supplies.

LATINE SCRIBE.

19. Caesar ascertained that Dumnorix had led the Helvetians through the territory of the Sequani, not only with-

¹⁰A. 269 a, 1, 2, 3; H. 489.

P. 529 a, b, c, d, e; G. 264 II.

¹¹Make "you" the subject of the subordinate verb.

¹²cf. *existimatiōne commovēri*.

¹³cf. *amōre frāternō*. ¹⁴*minuere*.

¹⁵cf. *finem orandī faciat*. ¹⁶*tantū*.

¹⁷cf. *quid . . . sit*. ¹⁸cf. *quod . . . prō vīsō*.

¹⁹Ablative absolute construction.

²⁰*imperātōr*. Dative of agent.

²¹cf. *rē frūmentariā . . . cōfiderent*.

out his order, but even without his knowledge. He summoned Diviciacus, and reminded him of what had been said by each one separately when he himself was present.

20. Diviciacus wept and grasped the hand of Caesar. Said he, "I know these things are true, and my brother has used me shamefully."²² But if anything should befall him ²³at your hands, I fear the affections of all the Gauls would be turned from me."

21. Considius is regarded as very skillful in military affairs, and I shall send him forward with the scouts. I shall hasten to him in the fourth watch, and send before me Titus Labienus with all the cavalry. It is my plan to ascend to the top of the mountain with two legions.

22. Labienus had been commanded by Caesar not to begin battle unless he should see Considius and the cavalry near the enemy's camp. Caesar found out afterwards from the prisoners that the Helvetians had known of neither his approach nor ²⁴that of Considius, but that Considius was refraining from battle ²⁵because he was panic stricken.

23. On the next day Caesar thought that he would turn his course from the Helvetians and go to Bibracte, ²⁶because there remained in all two days before he must look out for supplies.

LATINE RESPONDE.

19. 1. Quid Caesar dē Diviciacō verēbātur? 2. Quid eī ostendit? 3. Quid ab eō petivit? 4. Quantum fideī Caesar Valeriō habēbat?

20. 1. Quid Diviciacus obsecrāre coepit? 2. Quōmodo Dumnorix opibus frātris ūsus erat? 3. Quanti gratia Diviciaci erat? 4. Cūr Caesar Dumnorigis iniūriam condōnāvit?

²²*cf. paene ad perniciem suam.*

²³*cf. ā Caesare . . . accidisset.*

²⁴"That of;" omit.

²⁵Use participle.

²⁶Indicative or Subjunctive? Why?

21. 1. Quā dē causā Caesar explorātōrēs ad montem mī-
sit? 2. Cūius rei Cōnsidius perītissimus habēbātur? 3. Quō
itinere Caesar ad Lābiēnum contendit? •

22. 1. Quī summum montem tenēbat? 2. Quōmodo
Cōnsidius ad Caesarem accurrit? 3. Quae Caesar fēcit?

23. 1. Cūr Caesar iter ab Helvētiīs āvertit? 2. Quae rēs
hostibus nūntiāta est? 3. Quī proelium prīdiē commīsērunt?

PENSUM SEXTUM.

CAPITA XXIV—XXIX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

¹A. Sequence of Tenses: A. 285, 286; H. 491–493; P. 524–526.

EXEMPLA LATINA STUDE.

- (a). *Caesar equitatum, quā sustinēret hostium impetum, misit.*
 (b). *Diūtius cum sustinere nostrorum impetū nōn possent alteri se in montem recēpērunt.*
 (c). *Obsidēs uti inter sese dent perficit.*
 (d). *Castella commūnit, quō facilius prohibere possit.*
 (e). *Lēgātōs ad Dumnorigem mittunt, ut eō dēprecātore ā Sēquanīs impetrārent.*

LATINE LOQUERE.

24. 1. Caesar drew up a line of battle three deep ²to sustain the attack of the enemy. 2. He ³commanded two legions to advance in close order. 3. The veterans filled the whole mountain. 4. The Helvetians formed a phalanx ²to meet the first line of the Romans. 5. 'Was the Roman cavalry driven back?

25. 1. Caesar removed the horses ²that he might make the danger of soldier and commander equal. 2. He thus ⁵did

¹Sequence of tenses is not a mere mechanical matter. It is simply the natural and logical way of speaking. When the principal event is located in any period of time, the past for instance, a related event is naturally also located in the past. But in the English sentence "I said what I think," the principal statement is past and the subordinate present. The Latin, in the same way, may

change the point of view in developing a thought, and hence the apparent exceptions to the law of sequence.

²Compare the text; find other ways to express purpose.

³What completing construction follows a verb of commanding? cf. *mūniri iussit* and also *uti conquirerent imperavit* (Ch. 30.)

⁴What answer is expected?

⁵*quō factō*. Think of some adverb.

away with all hope of flight. 3. The soldiers ⁹attacked the phalanx with drawn swords. 4. The Gauls were greatly hindered⁷ in fighting because several of their shields were pierced through by a single blow of the Roman javelins. 5. They were not, therefore,⁸ able to fight with sufficient ease. 6. Caesar's lines ⁹faced about and advanced in two divisions. 7. The Boii closed the enemy's line of march² in order ¹⁰to guard the rear.

26. 1. A long and vigorous battle was fought. 2. One [party] could not withstand the onset of the Romans; 3. the other retreated to the mountain. 4. The battle raged from one o'clock till evening. 5. Late at night there was an engagement about the baggage. 6. The enemy kept hurling their weapons against our men¹¹ as they were coming up. 7. The march was ¹²continuous throughout the night. 8. Letters were sent to the Lingones ²not to aid the Helvetians.

27. 1. When the Helvetians came up to Caesar on the march, they threw themselves at his feet. 2. They sued for peace with tears. 3. Caesar ordered them to await his arrival in the place where they then were. 4. While hostages were being got together, about six thousand prisoners escaped.¹³ 5. They supposed their flight was wholly unknown.

28, 29. 1. To retreat; to face about; to advance; until late at night; at nightfall; a night intervening. 2. Caesar ³ordered the Germans to bring back the Helvetians. 3. He considered them in the light of enemies. 4. The Germans crossed the Rhine on account of the fertility of the soil in Gaul. 5. Caesar received the Boii ¹⁴upon an equal footing with the Aedu-

⁶cf. *in eōs impetum fecerunt*.

⁷Do not try to find a verb, "hindered."

⁸cf. Ch. 19 for "therefore." Think of other words.

⁹Do not try to translate literally. Find an idiom in the text.

¹⁰cf. *novissimis praesidiō erant*.

¹¹Notice how concisely this clause is expressed in the text.

¹²cf. *nūllam partem itinere intermissō*.

¹³fugiō. ¹⁴cf. *in parem . . . recepērunt*.

ans. 6. An estimate of the number of boys and old men was made. 7. The sum total was many thousand.

LATINE SCRIBE.

24. After the two legions and all the auxiliaries had been drawn up in line, he gave ³orders to collect the baggage in one place. Forming¹⁶ a phalanx he advanced to the van of the Helvetians. Meanwhile those who had been posted on the upper line, followed with all their private baggage.

25. Since I could not fight to advantage with my left hand entangled, I threw away my shield and fought with my body exposed. Finally weakened with wounds I retreated, and betook myself to a mountain which was about a mile off. ¹⁶When I had reached the mountain and ¹⁷my friends had come up, we renewed the battle and ¹⁸resisted the enemy.

26. Although they fought long and fiercely, no one could see the back of an enemy. When our men gained possession of the camp, the enemy marched into the country of the Lingones. Our men delayed three days ²to bury the slain, but Caesar sent letters to the Lingones, saying, "Do not assist the Helvetians with grain or with anything else."

27. Ambassadors were sent to Caesar by the Helvetians. Hostages, arms and the deserters were demanded. One canton did not deliver up their arms, but, panic-stricken, left the camp, and found their way to the Rhine.

28, 29. ¹⁹After Caesar had received them in surrender, he ³commanded them to return to their territories, and to rebuild the towns which had been set on fire by them. Since the Boii were known to be [men] of extraordinary valor, he granted to them [permission] to cross into the territory of Gaul, and to be neighbors of the Roman province.

¹⁵Do not use a present participle.

¹⁶Ablative absolute. ¹⁷Cum clause.

¹⁸cf. *victis resisteret*. ¹⁹cf. *post-*

quam . . . advertit (Ch. 24.) Find other ways of expressing this thought.

LATINE RESPONDE.

24. 1. Cūr equitātum mīsit? 2. Quō in locō veterānās legiōnēs instrūxit? 3. Quōs sarcinās mūnīre iussit? 4. Quōmodo Helvētiī secūtī sunt?

25. 1. Quid Gallis māgnō impedimentō erat? 2. Cūr Helvētiī satis commodē pūgnāre nōn poterant? 3. Quandō pedem retulērunt? 4. Quōmodo Rōmānī signa intulērunt?

26. 1. Quamdiū ad impedimenta pūgnātum est? 2. Nōne in nostrōs venientēs tēla coniciēbant? 3. Num duo ē filiīs Orgetorigis captī sunt? 4. Quās litterās ad Lingonēs Caesar mīsit?

27. 1. Cūr Helvētiī ad Caesarem lēgātōs mīsērunt? 2. Quid Caesar eōs facere iussit? 3. Quāre Verbigēnī suam fugam occultārī posse existimāvērunt? 4. Quō contendērunt?

28. 1. Quō Caesar Helvētiōs revertī iussit? 2. Cūr id fecit? 3. Quāpropter Helvētium agrum vacāre nōluit?

PENSUM SEPTIMUM.

*CAPITA XXX, XXXI.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Concessive Clauses: A. 313, *a-h*; H. 515 I-III; P. 478, 479, 480 (1) and (2); G. 605-610.

B. Accusative of Limit: A. 258, and *b*; H. 380, I, and II; P. 425, 426 (1); G. 342, R. 2.

LATINE LOQUERE.

30. 1. Did the leading men of the state come ¹to Rome to congratulate Caesar? 2. ²By no means; he was in Gaul, ³inflicting punishment upon the Helvetians. 3. The Gauls were aware this had happened ⁴advantageously to the state. 4. ⁵It grew out of the old time wrongs of the Helvetians ⁶against the Roman people. 5. Why did the Helvetians leave their homes? 6. Who brought war upon Gaul? 7. They selected an abiding place out of a wide choice. 8. It was the most fruitful part of all Gaul. 9. The rest of the states were regarded as tributary. 10. With the consent of all ⁷I ask permission to do this. 11. They ordain by an oath with each other that no one shall disclose the proceedings.

31. 1. ⁸Permission is given the ambassadors to discuss matters pertaining to their safety with Caesar. 2. They ⁹earnestly desire that what they shall say shall not be dis-

¹cf. *sē Rōmam... vēnisse.*

²*nōn minimē.* ³cf. *ab hīs... re-petisset*; also *dē omnibus... sū-mat.* (Ch. 31.)

⁴cf. *ex usū terrae Galliae*

⁵*accidit prō.* ⁶Objective genitive.

⁷cf. *petiērunt... licēret*; also *eā rē permīssā.*

⁸cf. *dē suā... licēret.* ⁹cf. *id con-tendere et laborāre.*

*From this point on the *exempla* are omitted. The pupil should be required to collect *exempla* for himself.

closed. 3. If this should happen, they would be put to the greatest torture. 4. They obtain what they wish. 5. The leadership of one of the two factions was held by the Aeduians. 6. These factions ¹⁰had struggled violently with each other for many years. 7. ¹¹Although barbarians are attached to their own fields, yet they will repeatedly contend with their neighbors. 8. ¹²Although the Aeduians had been crushed by many disasters, yet they were the most powerful [people] in Gaul. 9. They did not refuse ¹³to be under the sway of the Romans. 10. Diviciacus had fled to ¹⁴the city of Rome. 11. A worse thing had befallen the victors. 12. ¹⁵Although the king of the Germans had settled in Gaul, he had seized only ¹⁶a third part of the land. 13. He will visit all sorts of torments on the Gauls. 14. The Gauls do not doubt that ¹⁷he will inflict very severe punishment upon them. 15. They will experience whatever fortune may befall them. 16. Can Caesar prevent Ariovistus ¹⁸from leading a greater multitude across the Rhine?

LATINE SCRIBE.

30. 1. ¹⁶The Helvetian war was finished. The leading men congratulated Caesar. They said this war had been no less advantageous to Gaul than to the Roman people. ¹⁷For although the Helvetians had left their homes to gain possession of all Gaul, they had not been permitted to do this because Caesar had brought war upon them. 2. Let us proclaim a council for a certain day. For ¹⁸we have some things

¹⁰cf. *cum tantopere... contenderent*.

¹¹cf. *tametsi... repetisset*. (Ch. 30.)

¹²A. 331 e 2; H. 505, II, 1, 2; P. 493 (2); G. 548, 549.

¹³Use a preposition. ¹⁴Not a genitive. Appositive.

¹⁵Omit. ¹⁶Translate this whole exercise as one sentence. In Lat-

in long and involved sentences are more common than in English.

¹⁷Make this sentence a part of the indirect discourse.

¹⁸This sentence is the reason for the preceding; connected by *quod*.

which we wish to ask from the envoys. But let no one disclose the proceedings ¹⁹unless it shall have been so directed by common authority.

31. 1. All the ambassadors prostrated themselves at Caesar's feet. Diviciacus acted as spokesman. He declared ²⁰that the Germans had crossed the Rhine for pay; that now, ¹¹although the Aeduans had been compelled to give hostages, he would not be bound by oath, but would flee to the senate ²¹at Rome to implore aid. 2. The rude, passionate, and hasty Ariovistus had settled in Gaul. The Gauls could not endure his sway. If there should be no help at Caesar's hands, they would migrate and seek another abiding place far from the Germans. 3. If these things are disclosed to Ariovistus, he will inflict the most severe punishment upon those hostages who are ²²in his possession; but Caesar is able by his authority to protect the people of Gaul from the outrages of Ariovistus, and to prevent a greater number of Germans from settling in Gaul.

LATINE RESPONDE.

30. 1. Quārē prīncipēs Galliae ad Caesarem vēnērunt? 2. Quārē Caesar ab Helvētiīs poenās bellō repetīverat? 3. Quō cōsiliō Helvētīi domōs suās reliquerant? 4. Quālem locum domiciliō dēlēgerant? 5. Cūr commūne concilium Gallōrum iūreiūrando inter sē sānxit?

31. 1. Quī sē Caesarī ad pedēs prōiēcērunt? 2. Cūr Gallī, nē ea, quae conciliō dixissent, ēnūtiārentur, labōrāvērunt? 3. Quī prīncipātūs factiōnum duōrum Galliae tenuērunt? 4. Nōne Diviciacus dixit quam multī Germanī in Galliā essent? 5. Quōs Aedui āmisērunt? 6. Quī nōn recūsāvērunt quō minus imperiō Germānōrum essent? 7. Cūr Diviciacus Rōmam ad senātum auxilium postulātum vēnerat?

¹⁹cf. *nisi quibus . . . esset*.

²⁰Make this sentence indirect discourse after the verb of saying

in the preceding.

²¹'to Rome to the Senate.'

²²cf. *apud eum*.

PENSUM OCTAVUM.

CAPITA XXXII—XXXV.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Conditional Clauses: A. 304, *et seq.*; H. 507–513; P. 476 (1), (2), *a*, and *b*; G. 596–599.

LATINE LOQUERE.

32. 1. If they are doing this, they make no reply. 2. If they were doing this, they were making no reply. 3. If they do this, they will make no reply. 4. If they did this, they made no reply. 5. If they should do this, they would make no reply. 6. If they were doing this, they would make (would be making) no reply. 7. If they had done this, they would have made no reply.

33. 1. Caesar promised that the feelings of the Gauls should be his concern: 2. He put an end to the wrong-doing of Ariovistus; 3. Chiefly because the Aeduans had been called brothers by the senate. 4. If the Germans little by little should get in the way of crossing the Rhine, they would be dangerous to the Romans. 5. Caesar thought ^{he} ought to meet these things at once. 6. Ariovistus had assumed such spirit that he seemed unbearable.

34. 1. ^II am pleased to send envoys to you. 2. I wish to treat with you on public business. 3. Matters of the highest interest to both of us ^{are} at stake. 4. If I were in need of anything at your hands, I would come to you. 5. If you wish anything of me, ^{you}ought to come to me. 6. I said if

¹Put all the sentences of this exercise in indirect discourse after *Caesar dicit* and also *Caesar dixit*.

²Different ways of expressing an obligation?

³*cf. placuit ei.* ⁴Passive of *agō*.

I were in need of anything at his hands, I would come to him. 7. He says if you wish anything of him, you ought to come to him. 8. ⁵What business have you in my army?

35. 1. A second time envoys are sent ⁶with this message. 2. Though ⁷so greatly favored by the Romans, you make this requital. 3. When ⁷invited to come to a conference, you object. 4. ⁸Do not, therefore, ⁹lead any more men across the Rhine. 5. If you do this ¹⁰I shall feel lasting gratitude toward you. 6. ¹¹If I do not get this, I shall not overlook the wrongs ¹²against the Aeduans.

LATINE SCRIBE.

32. Since the Sequani continued silently¹³ in the same sadness, Diviciacus answered for¹⁴ them: "The lot of the Sequani is more grievous than that of the rest, because they shudder at the cruelty of Ariovistus when he is absent. They alone dare not ask aid even in secret, because their towns are all in the power of Ariovistus."

33. I promise that this affair shall ¹⁵have my attention. ¹⁶I sincerely hope that Ariovistus will be persuaded by my kindness ¹⁷to put an end to his wrong-doings. That the Aeduans, repeatedly called friends and kinsmen by the Roman people, are held in the thralldom and sway of the Germans, is very disgraceful to the republic.

34. I dare not go without an army into those parts of Gaul of which you have possession, and I cannot collect my army into one place without great expense and trouble. Moreover, this is my Gaul, which I have conquered in war;

⁵cf. *quid in . . . negotiū esset*.

⁶Use the plural. ⁷omit; use participle construction.

⁸A prohibition. cf. notes Pensum IV.

⁹Find a word in the text of 34; think of others.

¹⁰cf. *sibi populō . . . futurum* or *gra-*

tiam habere.

¹¹cf. *sī nōn impetrāret*.

¹²What genitive? ¹³adjective.

¹⁴Not the dative. Find an expression in 31.

¹⁵cf. *sibi eam rem cūrae futurum*.

¹⁶cf. *māgnam . . . spem*.

¹⁷Not an infinitive.

and it is strange to me what business either you or the Roman people have here¹⁸ at all.

35. If you wish me and the Roman people to entertain a perpetual feeling of friendship towards you, I shall obtain¹⁹ what I demand of you. ²⁰Do not forget that in the consulship of Messala and Piso the senate decreed that nobody should provoke the Aeduians by outrage, or bring war upon them or their allies.

LATINE RESPONDE.

32. 1. Quid Caesar dē Sēquanīs animadvertit? 2. Quid Sēquanī horruērunt? 3. In potestāte cūius oppida omnia erant?

33. 1. Sī Caesar Gallōrum animōs verbīs cōfirmat, quid habet? 2. Sī Caesar Gallōrum animōs verbīs cōfirmet, quid habeat? 3. Sī Caesar Gallōrum animōs verbīs cōfirmāret, quid habēret? 4. Sī Caesar Gallōrum animōs verbīs cōfirmāvisset, quid habuisset?

34. 1. Quō cōsiliō Caesar lēgātōs ad Ariovistum mīsit? 2. Quibus dē rēbus Caesar cum Ariovistō agere voluit? 3. Quid Ariovistō ā Caesare opus est? 4. Quid Ariovistō mīrum vīsum est?

35. 1. Quandō Ariovistus rēx ā senātū appellātus erat? 2. Quid primum Caesar ab Ariovistō postulāvit? 3. Quae senātus cēnsuerat?

¹⁸cf. *in suā Galliā.*

¹⁹cf. *quae ab eō postulāret.*

²⁰nōli oblīvīscī.

PENSUM NONUM.

CAPITA XXXVI—XXXIX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Dative with Compounds: A. 228; H. 386; P. 377 (1); G. 346.

B. Second Periphrastic Conjugation: A. 113 *d* 1, and Note, 129; H. 234; P. 229 (2); G. 150, 243.

C. Impersonal Verbs: A. 145, 146; H. 298–301; P. 250; G. 199, R. 2.

D. *Alius* repeated in another case: A. 203 *c*; H. 459 1; P. 449 (2); G. 306.

LATINE LOQUERE.

36. 1. To rule as he wishes is the right of a conqueror.¹ 2. The Roman people do not hold sway according to the dictate of another. 3. ²They ought not, therefore, to dictate to Ariovistus. 4. He is not bringing war upon Rome's allies. 5. The Aeduans pay tribute every year. 6. ³Come on when you wish!

37. 1. The Aeduans came 'to complain that peace could not be purchased even by giving hostages. 2. The Treveri say they have settled near the banks of the Rhine. 3. A brother of Nasua was in control of a hundred districts. 4. Caesar thought ⁵he ought to be thoroughly aroused by this. 5. It is not easy to resist veteran forces.⁶ 6. Veteran forces⁷ cannot easily be resisted.

38. 1. Ariovistus thought he ought to take special precaution that Caesar should not occupy Vesontio. 2. This town afforded great facility for protracting a war. 3. There

¹victor; or cf. *quī vicissent*.

²Use an impersonal verb.

³cf. *cum vellet, congregederetur*.

⁴What is expressed? ⁵cf *mātū-*

randum sibi existimāvit. Express also by an impersonal verb.

⁶A. 227; H. 385, I; P. 376; G. 345.

⁷A. 230; H. 384 II 5; P. 387; G. 208.

is in it an abundant supply of all things which are advantageous in war. 4. A river almost surrounds it. 5. The rest of the space is bordered by a mountain ⁸of great height. 6. An encompassing wall makes the river a fortress. 7. Thither Caesar hastened by forced marches night⁹ and day.⁹

39. 1. While Caesar ¹⁰was delaying a few days, the whole army was seized with fear. 2. This arose from the questions of the soldiers and the talk of the merchants. 3. The Germans are of great stature. 4. One alleged one reason, why he must depart, another another. 5. Many hid in their tents, bewailed their fate, and made their wills. 6. A centurion ¹¹is in command of infantry. 7. A decurion¹² ¹¹is over cavalry. 8. Soldiers ought to be obedient ¹³to the word of command.

LATINE SCRIBE.

36. It is a law of war that those who have conquered shall govern the vanquished as they please; you are accustomed to do thus, and you ought not to dictate to me how I shall use my right. I am governing according to my own judgment those whom I have conquered, and you are doing me a great wrong¹⁴ in making my revenues less valuable to me. I shall not bring war upon your allies, but, if you wish, I will engage with you; and you will find what the invincible Romans can accomplish by their valor.

37. I am complaining because those who have recently crossed the Rhine and come into my realm are purchasing peace by giving hostages. I think I ought to make ¹⁵all possible haste lest a new band of the enemy ¹⁶get control of those who have united themselves with me.

38. Word was brought to Caesar that Ariovistus was advancing 'with a view to seizing the largest town of the Se-

⁸Express in two ways.
adjective.

⁹Use an

¹²decuriō.

¹³dictō.

¹⁴cf. *quī*

suō . . . faceret.

¹⁰A. 276 e; H. 467 4; P. 468; G. 220 R.

¹⁵cf. *quam celerrimē.*

¹¹cf. *quique equitatūi praeerant.*

quani. Caesar thought he ought to fortify this town by means of a fortress. But he found¹⁶ that rivers and mountains are the most serviceable ¹⁷of all things for warfare.

39. The centurions and those who were in command of the cavalry were not disturbed by the panic which had seized the whole army, and which had arisen from the tribunes, who did not have much experience in military affairs; but they were afraid, ¹⁸on account of the narrowness of the road and the size of the forests, that¹⁹ the soldiers would not obey when Caesar should order them to break camp and to advance.

LATINE RESPONDE.

36. 1. Quid Ariovistus iūs esse belli dixit? 2. Quōmodo populus Rōmānus victis imperāre cōsuēvit? 3. Quōmodo Aeduī Ariovistō stipendiārīī factī sunt? 4. Quōmodo Caesar Ariovistō iniūriam faciēbat?

37. 1. Quid questum Aeduī ad Caesarem vēnērunt? Trēverī? 2. Quī Suēvis praëerat? 3. Quō Caesar māgnīs itineribus contendit?

38. 1. Cum trīduī viam prōcessisset, quid eī nūntiātum est? 2. Quid Caesar sibi faciendum esse existimābat? 3. Quōmodo flūmen Dūbis oppidum Vesontionem cingit?

39. 1. Quī rūmor dē Germānis in Caesaris castris ortus est? 2. Quid ex hōc rūmore subitō ēvēnit²⁰? 3. Iine, quī māgnū in castris ūsum habēbant, perturbābantur? 4. Quid nōnnūllī Caesarī nūntiābant?

¹⁶reperiō.

¹⁷cf. *quae ad bellum ūsui erant.*

¹⁸propter.

¹⁹What conjunction? Why?

²⁰happened.

PENSUM DECIMUM.

CAPUT XL.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Single Questions A. 210 *a-f*; H. 351 1-3, and Notes. P. 574-578; G. 455-458.

B. Double Questions: A. 211 Remark, and *a-d*; H. 353, 1, and 2, and Notes; P. 580, 581; G. 459-461.

LATINE LOQUERE.

1. 'Did he observe this?' 2. 'Did he not observe this?' 3. 'He did not observe this, did he?' 4. 'Was it fury or folly?' 5. 'Did he blame the centurions or not?' 6. With what design are we being led? 7. 'Why should we fear?' 8. 'Why should any one withdraw from allegiance?' 9. I ask whether he observes this. 10. I asked whether he observed this. 11. I ask whether it is fury or folly. 12. I asked whether it was fury or folly. 13. I ask with what design we are being led. 14. I asked why we should fear. 15. Am I persuaded? 16. Did our fathers experience this foe? 17. From this circumstance we can judge how much advantage firmness possesses. 18. Caesar inquired whether any were disturbed by the flight of the enemy. 19. 'Not even Ariovistus anticipated that our army could be deceived, did he?' 20. We shall know whether the army will be obedient to the command, or not.

LATINE SCRIBE.

1. Why do you think that it belongs to you to inquire

¹Give the appropriate answer.

²*utrum ... an.* ³*utrum ... an-nōn.*

⁴A. 268; H. 484 V; P. 475; G. 251.

⁵*Vidē Pensum IV, B.* ⁶Not nominative. See the text for an idiom.

⁷*cf. factum eius ... memoriā.*

with what design or in what direction you are being led? or why do you seem to despair concerning either the zeal of your commander or your own valor? Are you disturbed by the unsuccessful battle and flight of the Gauls? Do you not know that Ariovistus did not give them a chance at him, but fell upon them suddenly ⁸while they were scattered, and conquered by stratagem and cunning?

2. I am persuaded that Ariovistus, ⁹when he becomes acquainted with my demands, will not ⁸be driven by rage and madness to make war upon the Roman army. ¹⁰If a trial of this enemy had not been recently made, when they were assisted by the experience and training which they had received from us, we might despair of our valor; but we have very often engaged with them, and have generally conquered them; ¹¹so there is no reason why we should fear.

3. There is no reason why you should fear that the soldiers will not be obedient to the command and advance, because my integrity is seen in my whole life. I shall break camp during the fourth watch, that I may know as soon as possible whether the tenth legion alone will follow me or not.

LATINE RESPONDE.

1. Imperātorne laudem merētur? Nōn sciō. 2. Nōne imperātor laudem merētur? Merētur. 3. Num imperātor laudem merētur? Nōn merētur. 4. Utrum exercitus an imperātor māiōrem merētur? 5. Virtūte Ariovistus vicit, annōn? 6. Quaerō utrum fortūna Caesarī dēfuerit, necne. 7. Quōmodo militēs arroganter fēcērunt? 8. Quae Caesarī cūrae fuērunt? 9. Quā rē Caesar nihil commōvit? 10. Quōmodo innocentia Caesaris est perspecta? 11. Dē quā vigiliā Caesar castra movēbit? 12. Quae legiō sōla eum sequētur? 13. Quae haec legiō erit. 14. Cūr Caesar huic legiōnī cōnfidēbat.

⁸cf. *dēsperantēs . . . dispersōs.*
⁹cf. *cōgnitis suis postulātis.*

¹⁰What condition?
h^{il} est quid.

¹¹itaque ni-

PENSUM UNDECIMUM.

CAPITA XLI.—XLIV.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. ¹Gerund and Gerundive Constructions: A. 295–301; H. 541–544; P. 548–551; G. 427–434.

B. Ablative with *opus*: A. 243 *e*; H. 414 IV; P. 417; G. 390.

LATINE LOQUERE.

41. 1. Caësar's speech changed their ¹views. 2. The soldiers then ²thanked him. 3. The tenth legion urged ³the tribunes to apologize. 4. They said 'the policy of the campaign was the commander's, not theirs. 5. They were ready to prosecute the war. 6. The road led through the open country.

42. 1. It is lawful to do this ⁵so far as I am concerned. 2. You do not now refuse me ⁶when I ask. 3. I am very hopeful. 4. I ask you not to lead any infantry to the conference. 5. I fear that ⁷I shall be surrounded. 6. I have need of cavalry. 7. Let each of us come with cavalry.

43. 1. There was a pretty large mound of earth in the plain. 2. The legion which Caesar had mounted upon hors-

¹The Gerund is a verbal noun; the Gerundive is a participle used adjectively. The Gerund construction includes the Gerund and the noun or pronoun which it governs in an oblique case; the Gerundive construction includes the Gerundive and the noun or pronoun with which it agrees in case. The translation of the Gerund and Gerundive construc-

tions is the same.

²*grātiām referre*, (cf. 35), *make requital*; *grātiām habēre*, *feel thankful*; *grātiās agere*, *thank (in words)*.

³Search for an idiom in the text.

⁴cf. *summā bellī... esse*. ⁵cf. *per se*.

⁶May a clause be used?

⁷cf. the translations of *that* and *that* not after verbs of fearing.

es was two hundred feet distant. 3. They conversed ^aupon horseback. 4. They led to the hill ten⁹ horsemen each. 5. As soon as they came there Caesar showed that the Roman people bestow gifts for special favors. 6. Reasons for intimacy exist ¹⁰between you and ourselves. 7. Who ¹¹would wish his friends to lose their dignity and honor? 8. ¹²Do not at least permit any more men to cross the river ¹³for the purpose of bringing war upon our allies.

44. 1. I crossed the Rhine at the request and summons of the Gauls. 2. I left my home and kindred ¹³to impose a tax upon the vanquished. 3. I routed all the forces of the enemy. 4. I wish to enjoy peace. 5. My enemies have voluntarily paid the tax up to this time. 6. ¹⁴As to my bringing over Germans into Gaul, I am doing this ¹⁵to protect myself. 7. What do you wish? 8. This is mine; that is yours. 9. I ought not to be allowed to interfere with you. 10. But if I should kill you, I should do a thing very pleasing to the nobles. 11. I ¹⁶have ascertained this from the nobles themselves.

LATINE SCRIBE.

41. When the legions had apologized to Caesar, and he had been informed that the forces of Ariovistus were twenty miles away, he sent Diviciacus forward to examine the road, and to inquire whether the soldiers were prepared to prosecute the war ¹⁶with eagerness. He reported that the minds of the soldiers had been changed in a wonderful manner, and the greatest desire ¹⁷of prosecuting the war had sprung up. And so Caesar expressed a very favorable opinion of ¹⁸his army, ¹⁹in which he had the greatest confidence, and commanded it

⁸Do not try to find a word for "horseback."

⁹What numeral? ¹⁰cf. *ipsis cum Aeduis*.

¹¹cf. *quis pati posset*. ¹²cf. notes Pensum V.

¹³Express in several ways.

¹⁴cf. *quod multitudinem*

trānsdūcat.

¹⁵cf. *compertum habere*. ¹⁶Use an adverb.

¹⁷Give both the Gerund and Gerundive constructions.

¹⁸cf. *dē sē*. ¹⁹cf. *eī māximam fidem habēbat*.

to break up camp and advance as soon as possible.

42. When Caesar promised that he would come into a conference, he thought that Ariovistus would desist from his obstinacy. Therefore ambassadors were often sent to and fro between them, and a day was appointed for the conference. Caesar said that he wished to have a friendly guard if there should be any need of action, and that he would place the soldiers of the tenth legion upon the horses ²⁰which had been taken away from the Gallic cavalry.

43. Since there was quite a large mound of earth at an equal distance from both ²¹ camps, they came thither for the conference. Caesar informed Ariovistus that there were many just grounds of intimacy between the Romans and the Aeduan, and that there had been passed in their favor many honorable decrees of the senate. He also showed him that it was his custom to wish that the allies of the Roman people should increase in dignity, influence and honor, and demanded that he should suffer no more Germans to cross the Rhine and bring war upon the Aeduan.

44. Ariovistus asserted many things concerning his own merit: "I crossed the Rhine ²²because I was invited by the Gauls. The Aeduan made war upon me and were conquered, and I take tribute by the right of war. I came here before you did. What do you want of me? Why did you come into this, my province of Gaul? If you do not depart, I shall treat you as a foe, not as a friend; but if I should kill you, I should do a kindness to many nobles of the Roman people, whose favor I can purchase by your death."

LATINE RESPONDE

41. 1. Hāc ōrātiōne habitā, quid factum est? 2. Quī Caesarī satisfacere voluērunt? 3. Quō tempore Caesar ē

²⁰cf. *omnibus equis . . . detractis.*

²¹*uterque.*

²²cf. *rogātum et arcessitum.*

castrīs profectūrus est? 4. Dē quō ab explorātōribus certior factus est?

42. 1. Cōgnitō Caesaris adventū, quid Ariovistus fēcit? 2. Quid Caesar dē condiōne arbitrātur? 3. Cūr Ariovistus nē Caesar quem peditem ad colloquium addūceret postulāvit? 4. Opusne praesidiō amīcissimō Caesarī erat?

43. 1. Quid Ariovistus dē equitibus postulāvit? 2. Quid Caesar initiō orātiōnis commemorāvit? 3. Quō tempore tōtīus Galliae principātum Aeduī tenuērunt? 4. Causamne postulandī iūstam Ariovistus habuit?

44. 1. Cūr Ariovistus Rhēnum in Galliam trānsierat? 2. Cūr Ariovistus amīcitiam populī Rōmānī petīverat? 3. Nōne eam renūntiāre volēbat? Quā condiōne? 4. Sī Rōmānī liberam possessiōnem Galliae trādiderint, quid Ariovistus faciet?

PENSUM DUODECIMUM.

CAPITA XLV—XLIX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Predicate Genitive: A. 214 c; H. 401, 402; P. 357; G. 365.
B. Subjunctive with *quīn*: A. 332, *g*; H. 504; P. 499, *a*; G. 551.
 Ablative with certain deponents (*vidē* Pensum II., **A**).
 Dative with Intransitives (*vidē* Pensum I., **D**).

LATINE LOQUERE.

45. 1. I told him why I could not abandon the enterprise. 2. It is the custom both 'of myself and of my allies to conquer. 3. The decision is 'mine rather than yours. 4. ²Forgive your enemies. 5. ³All just decrees of the government ought to be respected.

46. 1. 'While stones were being thrown at our men, horsemen were drawing nearer the mound. 2. He ceased speaking. 3. The conference was broken off. 4. ⁵No ground should be given for saying that the enemy have been entrapped by us through [misplaced] confidence. 5. 'Do you order me to quit the province?

47. 1. I wish to treat with you after two days. 2. Send 'some one of your officers as an ambassador. 3. I will keep the Germans from throwing stones at you. 4. ⁸I shall share

¹cf. *neque suam... cōsuētūdinem*.
 See also A. 214; d. N.; H. 401, N. 3.; P. 358 (1); G. 365 3.

²cf. *quibus populus Rōmānus ignōvisset*.

³cf. *antiquissimum quodque tempus*.
 See also A. 93, c; H. 458 1; G. 305.

⁴cf. *Dum... geruntur*. ⁵cf. *committendum nōn... circumventōs*.

⁶cf. *omni Galliā Rōmānis interdixisset*.

⁷cf. *ē suis lēgātīs aliquem; also lēgātum ē suis*.

⁸cf. *hospitiō... utēbātur*.

the hospitality of Caesar on account of my knowledge of the Latin language. 5. I speak Latin freely.

48. 1. Caesar encamped at the foot of a mountain. 2. Ariovistus moved forward his camp beyond Caesar's with this intention; 3. To cut him off from supplies. 4. An opportunity to fight was not wanting. 5. The German cavalry select one foot-soldier each.⁹ 6. These footmen keep pace with the horses, if they ¹⁰have to run forward to any place.

49. 1. To forgive anyone¹¹; to impose a tax upon anyone; to be characteristic of anyone; to report; to retreat; to throw ¹²into chains; with this design; a like number; one each; ten each; the day before; the next day; five successive days; beyond this place; thither; about; nevertheless. 2. Caesar feared that he might be cut off from supplies. 3. He fortified a camp six hundred paces from the enemy. 4. Ariovistus sent his cavalry to frighten our men.

LATINE SCRIBE.

45. It is not our custom to abandon deserving allies, but to pardon those whom we have conquered in war. For this reason we did not reduce the Arverni and Ruteni to a province; yet the imperial power of the Roman people in Gaul is of very long standing, for the decrees of the senate have been observed ¹³for many years.

46. Caesar did not wish Ariovistus to be entrapped through belief in a conference, and so he ordered his men not to throw back any stones at all; but because he saw that Ariovistus was using arrogance, and that an engagement with the cavalry would be without any danger to the tenth legion, he broke off the conference and infused into the army a desire for fighting.

⁹Not *quisque*; not *uterque*; find an idiom in the text.

¹⁰cf. *sī quō prōdeundum*.

¹¹*aliquis*.
text.

¹³Accusative.

¹²Find an idiom in the

47. Although Ariovistus wishes me to appoint a day for a conference, there does not appear to me any good reason for conferring, the more because I do not wish to expose myself again to the savages; however, as Valerius speaks the Gallic language fluently, I shall send him to find out what Ariovistus has to say, and why the Germans cannot be prevented from throwing stones.

48. While Caesar was drawing out his forces before the camp, and ¹⁴giving Ariovistus an opportunity of contending in battle, he ¹⁵was moving his camp forward and engaging in daily cavalry skirmishes. If it was necessary to advance farther or to retreat more rapidly, he had very swift foot-soldiers, who attended the cavalry in battle, and prevented Caesar from ¹⁶making an attack upon them.

49. Since Ariovistus was keeping himself in camp, and Caesar did not wish to be prevented from obtaining¹⁷ provisions, he drew up his army in a triple line, and came to a place which he had chosen as suitable for a camp. When this camp was fortified, he left a part of his army there and led the rest back to the larger camp.

LATINE RESPONDE.

45. 1. Num Caesar sē negōtiō dēsistere posse arbitrābātur? Quārē? 2. Arvernīs superātis, quid populus Rōmānus fēcerat? 3. Quid senātus dē victis bellō voluerat?

46. 1. In colloquiō, quid Caesarī nūntiātum est? 2. Quid Caesar fēcit? 3. Quārē Caesar proelium committendum esse nōn putābat? 4. Quid in milītēs ēlātum est? 5. Quōmodo movēbantur?

47. 1. Quid bīduō post Ariovistus fēcit? 2. Quid lēgātī petiērunt? 3. Quōs Caesar ad Ariovistum mīsit? 4. Quōmodo acceptī sunt?

¹⁴“making for Ariovistus.”

¹⁵ille. ¹⁶impetum in eōs facere.

¹⁷cōnsequi.

48. 1. Quō cōsiliō Ariovistus ūtrā Caesarem castra fēcit? 2. Quotiēs Caesar prō castrīs suās cōpiās prōdūxit? 3. Quid Ariovistō nōn deerat? 4. Quōmodo peditēs equōrum cursum adaequābant?

49. 1. Cūr Ariovistus castrīs sē tenuit? 2. Utrum prīmam aciem in armīs esse, an castra mūnīre Caesar iussit? 3. Quāpropter Ariovistus hominum sēdecim milia mīsīt? 4. Quās cōpiās Caesar in māiōra castra redūxit?

PENSUM TERTIUM DECIMUM.

CAPITA L—LIV.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Ablative of Manner: A. 248; H. 419 III; P. 410, (1), and (2); G. 401.
 Subjunctive of Purpose (*vidē* Pensum I., C).
B. Use of *nē* . . . *quidem*: A. 151 *e*; H. 569, III, 2; P. 572, *b*; G. 444.

LATINE LOQUERE.

50. 1. I shall give the enemy an opportunity to fight.
 2. Not even then will there be a battle. 3. 'Will it be expedient to engage in battle or not? 4. If I storm² the larger camp, it will be with great peril. 5. It is the divine will that matrons declare the lots. 6. Who will ask 'whether the moon is new or not?

51. 1. Caesar left legionary troops as a guard for both camps. 2. He used the auxiliaries to make a show. 3. He was weak in numbers in comparison with the enemy. 4. The Germans were drawn up by tribes. 5. The women, with outstretched hands, will implore³ them not to leave any hope in flight. 6. 'Let not women be given over into servitude.

52. 1. Caesar placed a lieutenant in command of each legion. 2. The enemy advanced⁴ with such swiftness that a hand to hand encounter resulted. 3. Time was not given even for throwing javelins at our soldiers. 4. When Caesar observed this, the third line was sent to be a relief to our men. 5. Our men suddenly leaped upon the phalanxes of the enemy. 6. The cavalry fled.

¹*Vidē* Pensum X. ²What tense?

vidē Pensum VIII.

scf. nē . . . relinqueretur and *nē . . . trā-*

derent.

⁴What mood?

⁵"so swiftly."

53, 54. 1. The enemy reached the Rhine before they renewed the battle. 2. Not even then did many trust to their valor. 3. Most swam across. 4. Ariovistus found a small boat moored to the bank. 5. In this he escaped. 6. His wives and daughters, however, perished. 7. An intimate friend of Caesar was rescued from the hands of the enemy. 8. The lots had been consulted thrice in reference to him. 9. Was he burned at the stake or killed with the sword? 10. Caesar concluded two very important wars in one summer.

LATINE SCRIBE.

50. In accordance with the custom of the Germans, their matrons announced from the lots and divinations whether or not it was the divine will that Ariovistus should engage in battle. They said it was not expedient that battle should be joined, and so Caesar was not able, even by leading his forces out of both camps, to induce Ariovistus to come out.

51. The Germans placed the women on the chariots and wagons, led their auxiliaries out of camp, and drew up a line of battle; the women wept and begged them to leave a guard in the camp.

52. Crassus observed that the battle had commenced upon the right wing; that the Germans, having formed a phalanx, were sustaining the attack of our swords; and that our soldiers were leaping upon the phalanxes and wounding

^a*persuādēre.* ¹*Vidē Pensum I.*

²This exercise should appear in Latin as one complex sentence. The first clause may naturally be introduced by *cum*, the second and third form each the Ablative absolute construction; and the last becomes the principal statement.

See the first sentence of 40 for a similar arrangement.

³This exercise again should be translated by one sentence. "Therefore" will be omitted. It shows a logical connection in the English which is given by the grammatical form in Latin.

the enemy from above; he, therefore, commanded the cavalry to press heavily upon the left wing of the enemy.

53. Although Ariovistus escaped, one of his daughters was slain in the battle, and his two wives perished in the flight. Two circumstances brought great pleasure to Caesar—viz:¹⁰ the victory, "and the finding and bringing back to him of his two friends, Caius Valerius Procillus and Marcus Metius.

LATINE RESPONDE.

50. 1. Quid proximō diē institūtō suō quid Caesar fēcit?
2. Quō cōsiliō Ariovistus partem suārum cōpiārum mīsit.
3. Quid sortēs Germānīs dēclārāverant? 4. Utrum nova lūna erat, an plēna?

51. 1. Cūr Caesar ālāriōs in cōspectū hostium cōstitu-it? 2. Cūr Germānī omnem suam aciem rēdis et carrīs circumdedērunt? 3. Quōmodo Germānī suās cōpiās cōstituērunt? 4. Quid mulierēs Germānōrum in proelium proficiācentēs implōrābant?

53. 1. Quōs Caesar singulīs legiōnibus praefēcit? Quō cōsiliō? 2. Quid tum ipse fēcit? 3. Nōne Germānī ā dextrō cornū vehementer nostram aciem premēbant? 4. Quōmodo pūgnātum est?

53. 1. Nōne Germānī terga vertērunt? 2. Cum fugere dēstitērunt? 3. Quid uxōribus Ariovistī accidit? 4. Quot uxōrēs Ariovistō erant? Quot filiae? 5. Nōne Procillus et Metius, amīcī Caesaris, repertī sunt?

¹⁰Omit. ¹¹A *quod* clause in apposition with "circumstances." cf.

quod hominem ... vidēbat.

LIBER II.

PENSUM QUARTUM DECIMUM.

CAPITA I.—IV.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Subjunctive with verbs of fearing: A. 331 *f*; H. 498 III, Note 1; P. 492; G. 552.

B. Ablative of Cause: A. 245; H. 416; P. 404; G. 407.

Ablative of Specification (*vidē Pēsum I., A*).

C. Ablative with Comparatives: A. 247; H. 417; P. 416; G. 399.

D. Dative of the Agent: A. 232; H. 388; P. 383; G. 352, and 353.

LATINE LOQUERE.

1. 1. Caesar¹ is informing Labienus; Labienus is informed by Caesar; Caesar informed him; he was informed; Caesar will inform him; he will be informed; Caesar has informed him; he has been informed; Caesar had informed him; he had been informed; 2. The letters of Labienus informed Caesar ²that the Belgae were conspiring. 3. The Belgae feared that³ our army ^{2 4 6 3}would be led ^{2 3 2}against them. 4. The more powerful had the means ⁴for hiring men.

2. 1. Caesar was disturbed by this news. 2. ⁵He employed the Senones ⁶to enroll legions. 3. They were neighbors to the Belgae. 4. Caesar was afraid that³ they would not inform the Belgae. 5. He thought he ⁷ought not to hesitate. 6. He broke camp in early summer.

¹cf. *certior fiēbat*, and *sēque...faciant* (2).

²An infinitive or an *ut* clause? cf. *omnēs Belgās*.

³*nē* or *ut*? ⁴Find an idiom.

⁵cf. *dat negotium*.
cōgnōscant.

⁶cf. *utī ea...*

⁷Use the Second Periphrastic Conjugation. Express the word for the agent.

3. 1. Caesar came sooner than anybody expected. 2. ⁸Myself and all my possessions⁹; ourselves and all our possessions; yourself and all your possessions; yourselves and all your possessions; himself and all his possessions; herself and all her possessions; themselves and all their possessions. 3. The Remi were ready ¹⁰to give hostages. 4. They ¹¹had not united with the Germans. 5. Kinsmen ¹²enjoy the same laws.

4. 1. How important are the states in arms? 2. Caesar will find out ¹³what they can do. 3. The Germans settled in Gaul long ago. 4. ¹⁴Most of the Gauls were driven out. 5. In consequence of this fact the Germans became very proud. 6. They ¹⁵had ascertained all about the Remi. 7. The Suessiones held possession of very fertile fields. 8. The Bellovaci were more powerful than the ¹⁶Remi. 9. Diviciacus had been king among them. 10. He held sway over ¹⁷not only Gaul but also Britain. 11. Galba ¹⁸is now regarded the most powerful.

LATINE SCRIBE.

1. Caesar was informed that the Belgae were giving hostages to one another. He feared that ¹⁹they were instigated by several of the Gauls, who, on account of instability and fickleness of mind, desired a change of government.

2. At the beginning of summer Quintus Pedius, the lieutenant, led two new legions into hither Gaul, because the Senones had informed Caesar ²that the Belgae were collecting troops and bringing together an army into one place.

3. The ambassadors of the Remi said: "We have not com-

⁸Put these several phrases in the Accusative.

⁹cf. *sē suaque... permittere*.

¹⁰Infinitive or *ut* clause? See text.

¹¹cf. *sēsē...coniūnxisse*. ¹²cf. *lē-gibus ūtantur*.

¹³cf. *quid...possent*. ¹⁴cf. *plērōs-*

que Belgās.

¹⁵cf. *omnia habēre explorāta*.

¹⁶cf. *celerius omnī opīniōne* (3), or use *quam* and the Nominative.

¹⁷cf. *cum māgnae partis* etc.

¹⁸cf. *quī...habeantur*.

¹⁹What conjunction? Why?

bined with the rest of the Belgae, nor conspired against the Roman people. We are ready to commit ourselves and all our possessions to your protection, to give hostages, and to do your commands. All the rest of the Belgae are in arms, and we cannot restrain even the Suessiones,²⁰ our kinsmen, "from combining with them."

4. In valor,²² influence,²² and numbers,²² the Bellovaci were the most powerful of the Belgae ; but, on account of the integrity and prudence of Galba, king of the Suessiones, the conduct of the war was, by the consent of all, conferred upon him.

LATINE RESPONDE.

1. 1. Ubi Caesar in hiberniis erat? 2. Quī contrā populum Rōmānum coniūrābant? 3. Quid Galli molestē ferēbant?

2. 1. Quō in locō Caesar duās legiōnēs cōscripsit? 2. Quid negōtiū Senonibus dedit? 3. Quandō ad exercitum vēnit? 4. Num sibi dubitandum existimāvit?

3. 1. Quōs Rēmi ad Caesarem mīsērunt? 2. Quī sēsē cum Belgīs coniūxerant? 3. Quibus lēgibus Suessiōnēs ūtēbantur?

4. 1. Unde plērīque Belgae ortī sunt? 2. Quōs Belgae intrā finēs suōs ingredi prohibuerant? 3. Quam māgnū imperium Diviciacus obtinuerat? 4. Cūr summa bellī ad Galbam delāta est?

²⁰Between what two words should
this word stand?

²¹cf. *quīn... cōsentirent*.

²²In what case and why?

PENSUM QUINTUM DECIMUM.

CAPITA V—VIII

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Construction with interest: A. 222; H. 406 III; P. 368; G. 381.
Gerund and Gerundive Constructions (*vide* Pensum XI., **A**).
B. Ablative of Separation: A. 243; H. 414; P. 413; G. 388.
C. Appositives: A. 183, and 184; H. 363; P. 324, and 325; G. 318, and 319.
D. Adjectives limiting a part: A. 193; H. 440 2 Notes 1, and 2; P. 442; G. 287, Remark.

LATINE LOQUERE.

5. 1. The children of the chief men were brought to Caesar as hostages. 2. It concerns the common safety ¹that the Aedui are laying waste the country. 3. ²We³ were compelled to fight with the Belgae. 4. The river Aisne is in the remotest part of the territory of the Remi. 5. Supplies could be brought to Caesar.

6. 1. Bibrax, a town of the Remi, was attacked⁴ by the Belgae on their march. 2. The Gauls besiege⁴ a town by forming a testudo. 3. They stripped the wall of its defenders,⁵ and advanced to the gates. 4. ⁶The soldiers could not keep their foothold on the wall. 5. Iccius one ⁷of the envoys, was in command of the town.

7. 1. Balearic slingers were sent as a relief to the townspeople. 2. Hope ⁸of gaining possession of the town failed the enemy. 3. The Belgae will set on fire the villages and

¹cf. *manūs distinēri*.

²cf. *configendum sit*.

³The agent. What case?

⁴*oppugnāre*. ⁵Not genitive.

⁶cf. *in mūrō . . . nūllī*.

⁷cf. *ūnus ex eis*. What other construction?

⁸Give both the Gerund and Gerundive constructions.

buildings of the Remi. 4. They will pitch their camp less than two miles away.

8. 1. The enemy's⁹ distinguished reputation for valor¹⁰ made Caesar refrain from battle. 2. Caesar will ascertain that his men are not inferior to the enemy. 3. He will build forts and locate military engines at the extremities of the trench. 4. The enemy cannot surround our men¹¹ when they are fighting.

LATINE SCRIBE.

5. Caesar has pitched his camp¹² on the other side of the Aisne. This camp is fortified in part¹³ by the bank of the river, and makes all the country¹⁴ which is behind Caesar safe from the enemy. Over the river is a bridge, which Quintus Titurius Sabinus, the lieutenant, with six cohorts, is guarding.¹⁵

6. Iccius, who is in command of the town, cannot hold out any longer; he will send a messenger to Caesar [¹⁶to announce] that the Belgae are throwing stones and darts at the wall, and he wishes aid to be sent to him.¹⁷

7. ¹⁸The coming of the Numidian and Cretan archers and the Balearic slingers brought¹⁹ to the Remi, with the hope of defence, an eagerness for fighting. The enemy withdrew from the town, and having laid waste the fields marched through the territory of the Remi and pitched their camp²⁰ near Caesar's camp.

⁹What genitive? ¹⁰*efficit ut.*

¹¹*cf. pugnantes suos.* ¹²*trans.*

¹³*partim.* ¹⁴*regiō.* ¹⁵*tūtārī.*

¹⁶A purpose clause may be used; *qui dicat.* Other constructions?

¹⁷The word used must turn the

thought back to Iccius.

¹⁸The first sentence of this exercise may very naturally be made subordinate to the second and introduced by *cum* or *quod.*

¹⁹*ferre.* ²⁰*prope* with the Accusative.

8.. There ²¹was a place before the camp naturally convenient and suitable for drawing up a line of battle. There Caesar commanded²² that six legions ²³be marshalled in order of battle, and that the two legions which had been last levied be left in camp, in order that, if there should be need of anything, he could lead them out as a re-enforcement.

LATINE RESPONDE.

5. 1. Quid Caesar senātum Rēmōrum facere iussit?
2. Quōs obsidēs postulāvit?²⁴ 3. Quid Diviciacum facere Caesar voluit? 4. Quō Caesar exercitum suum dūcere mātūrāvit? 5. Quid Caesar Titurium facere iussit?

6. 1. Ubi Bibrax erat? 2. Quid Belgae facere coepērunt?
3. Quis oppidō praefuerat? 4. Num in mūrō cōsistendi potestās cuiquam erat? Nōne Caesar ad Iccium subsidium mīsīt?

7. 1. Quandō Caesar ad Iccium subsidium mīsīt? Quōs mīsīt? 2. Nōne eōrum adventus Rēmis spem tulit? 3. Quōmodo Belgae affecti sunt? 4. Nōne Belgae discēssērunt?
5. Ubi castra pōsuērunt?

8. 1. Num Caesar primō proelium commīsīt? Quārē?
2. Ubi Caesar trānsversam fossam obdūxit? 3. Quae ad extrēmās fossās collocāvit? 4. Ubi sex legiōnēs cōstituit?
5. Quid hostēs fēcerant?

²¹Notice two distinct uses of the English "there" in this exercise. Omit the first.

²²iubēre or imperāre. What dif-

ference in completing construction? A. 331 a; H. 535 11; and 498 I; P. 489 (4); G. 546, R. 1.

²³cf. *aciem instruxisset*. ²⁴demand.

PENSUM SEXTUM DECIMUM.

CAPITA IX.—XII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Use of *sui* and *suus*: A. 196; H. 448, and 449; P. 445; G. 294, and 295.
B. Complementary Final Clauses: A. 331; H. 498, I; P. 485, and 486; G. 546.
C. Dative with Adjectives: A. 234 *a*; H. 391; P. 389; G. 356.
D. Clauses of Result with *faciō*, etc.: A. 332 *e*; H. 498 II, Note 2; P. 496; G. 557.

LATINE LOQUERE.

9. 1. Our men will wait [to see] if the enemy cross the marsh. 2. 'Neither [army] will begin the crossing. 3. The enemy will hasten to the river. 4. They will lead a part of their forces across.

10. 1. All the slingers and archers were led across the bridge by Caesar. 2. They drove back a great number of the enemy and slew many of them. 3. The enemy thought they ²would rather fight in their own than in other's territory. 4. ³They were persuaded to carry relief to their own people.

11. 1. They went out of the camp with great noise and confusion. 2. Everyone sought for himself the first place on the march. 3. They made their departure seem like a flight. 4. Caesar was unable to understand why⁴ they were withdrawing.

12. 1. The territory of the Suessiones is next to the Remi. 2. The enemy had not yet recovered from terror. 3. The

¹cf. *neutrī... faciunt*.

²What tense of the Infinitive?

³cf. *his persuāderī*. A. 230; H. 384,

5; P. 387; G. 208.

⁴Think of several different phrases.

ditch at Noviodunum was very wide. 4. Caesar could not take the town by storm. 5. The Suessiones were amazed at the size of Caesar's works.

LATINE SCRIBE.

9. The enemy ⁵found a ford and attempted to cross the river with this design, viz⁶: to lay waste the territory of the Remi ⁵after they had captured the fort by storm. If they had done this, they would have kept back our men from the supplies.

10. ⁷When the enemy learned that the Bellovaci ⁸were unwilling to delay longer and they knew that they could not themselves take the town by storm or pass the river, they decided that the best thing was for them to return home. They resolved to assemble from all quarters ⁹for the purpose of defending those into whose territory the Romans should march their army.

11. Our men had been ordered¹⁰ to kill as many of the enemy as the length of the day allowed, and at sunset to return to camp. They fell upon the rear of the enemy ¹¹while they were fleeing and followed them ¹²for many miles. ¹³Since the van of the enemy appeared to be out of danger, it broke ranks and sought safety in flight.

12. After the Suessiones had come into the town of Noviodunum,¹⁴ Caesar ordered¹⁰ his men to bring the vineae to the town, to throw up a mound, and to build towers. The enemy were greatly agitated since they had neither seen nor heard of such fortifications¹⁵ before. And so they sent am-

⁵Ablative absolute. ⁶Omit. See the text for construction of clause following.

⁷cf. *ubi...intelleverunt*, or use a *cum* clause.

⁸nolle. ⁹See the text and also use other constructions.

¹⁰Choose such a verb as the Infinitive can follow.

¹¹Do not use a clause. See the text.

¹²Not a Dative.

¹³cf. *priores quod...viderentur*.

¹⁴Not a Genitive. ¹⁵*munitio*.

bassadors concerning surrender, and, at the request of the Remi, Caesar spared them.

LATINE RESPONDE.

9. 1. Palūsne erat māgna? 2. Ubi palūs erat? 3. Quid hostēs exspectābant? 4. Nostri parātī in armīs erant? Quō cōnsiliō? 5. Quid hostēs ad flūmen fēcērunt? 6. Num suās cōpiās trādūcere potuērunt?

10. 1. Quōs Caesar pōntem trādūcit? Quō cōnsiliō? 2. Ubi nostri hostēs aggressi sunt? 3. Quid fiēbat? 4. Quid hostēs cōstituērunt?

11. 1. Quandō hostēs castra mōvērunt? 2. Id quiēte¹⁷ fēcērunt? 3. Quid Caesar fēcit? Quāre? 4. Quid primā lūce fēcit? Quōs hīs praefēcit? 5. Quem subsequi iussit? 6. Nostri multōs interfēcērunt?

12. 1. Quō Caesar postridiē eius diēi ivit? 2. Quid cōnātus est? 3. Quid ēvēnit? 4. Quid Suessiōnēs petiērunt? 5. Id impetrāvērunt?

¹⁷quietly.

PENSUM SEPTIMUM DECIMUM.

CAPITA XIII.—XVII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Use of the ablative *causā*: A. 245 c; H. p. 221 foot note 2; P. 404 b; G. 372.

B. Partitive Genitive: A. 216; H. 397; P. 354 and 355; G. 366-371.

C. Tenses of the Infinitive: A. 336; H. 537; P. 538; G. 530, and 531.

D. Prepositions with the Ablative: A. 152 b; H. 434; P. 430; G. 418.

E. Final Clauses with *quō*: A. 317 3 b; H. 497 II, 2; P. 482 (8); G. 545, 2.

LATINE LOQUERE.

13. 1. The two sons of king Galba were received as hostages. 2. The Suessiones delivered up all the arms in the town. 3. Therefore¹ they were admitted to a surrender. 4. All the old men went out from the town to Caesar.

14. 1. Diviciacus, who had returned to Caesar, spoke in behalf of the Bellovaci. 2. The leaders knew that they had brought great disaster upon the state. 3. The influence of the Aedui will be increased among all the Belgae.

15. 1. Out of respect for Diviciacus, Caesar saved the Bellovaci. 2. Caesar says that he ²has demanded six hundred hostages. 3. Caesar said that he ²had demanded six hundred hostages. 4. The Nervii permit no wine to be brought into their territory.

16. 1. Caesar ³is informed by the prisoners that the Nervii are awaiting his coming. 2. He ³was informed that they

¹Not in the text of this chapter.
Think of equivalent English words, and so find the Latin.

²What time does this Infinitive express with reference to the time

of "says?" Consider very carefully the proper *tense* for the different Infinitives in this chapter.
³*certior fīō*.

were on the other side of the river Sambre. 3. They will persuade the Veromandui to try the same fortune of war.

17. 1. It was learned that certain ones had gone by night to the Nervii. 2. There will be no difficulty 'in seizing the baggage of the enemy. 3. The Nervii think that they will not disregard the advice. 4. The Nervii thought that they would not disregard the advice.

LATINE SCRIBE.

13. When Caesar had led his army against the Bellovaci, they conveyed themselves and all their possessions into a town. All the old men and the women, ⁵stretching out their hands to Caesar according to their custom, showed by the tones of their voice that they sought peace from him.

14. After Diviciacus had dismissed his forces, he returned to Caesar. He says that the Bellovaci ²were urged by their chief men to bring war upon the Romans; that the instigators of that plot ²have fled to Britain; and that the Aedui ²ask, in behalf of the Bellovaci, ⁶that Caesar will use his customary clemency towards them.

15. When Caesar had come to the territory of the Ambiani and they had without delay surrendered themselves and all their possessions, he inquired concerning the character and customs of the Nervii. He ³was informed that they were a people of great bravery, and that they had declared that they would neither surrender themselves to Caesar, nor throw aside their national courage.

16. Caesar marched three days through the territory of the Atrebatas and Veromandui, and prevailed upon both these [peoples] ⁶to station themselves on the other side of the river. Women are of no use in war and ¹for this reason they had all been forced into the marshes where the army could not get access.

⁴Use an Infinitive.

⁵Ablative absolute.

⁶Not an Infinitive clause.

17. From early times the Nervii had been weak in cavalry, nor do they give attention to this even now; and so, in order that they may the more easily hinder the cavalry of those who come to them for the sake of plunder, they have cut and bent young trees, and made these hedges present' a fortification like a wall.

LATINE RESPONDE.

13. 1. In quod oppidum Bellovacī sē suaque omnia contulērunt? 2. Quid māiōrēs nātū dixērunt? 3. Quid puerī mulierēsque fēcērunt?

14. 1. Quis prō hīs fēcit verba? 2. Quī Bellovacīs persuāserant ut ab Aeduīs dēficerent? 3. Cūr illī in Britanniam profūgerant?

15. 1. Cūr Caesar Bellovacōs in fidem recēpit? 2. Cūr sexcentōs obsidēs poposcit? 3. Cum in Ambianōrum finēs pervēnisset, quid Ambianī fēcērunt?

16. 1. Ubi Nervii cōsēderant? 2. Quem in locum mulierēs suās cōniēcerant?

17. 1. Quāpropter Caesar explōrātōrēs centuriōnēsque praemisit? 2. Nōne quīdam ex Belgīs ad Nervios pervēnerunt? 3. Nervii eōrum cōsiliū omīsērunt?

'What mood?

PENSUM DUODEVICESIMUM.

CAPITA XVIII—XXII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Accusative of Extent: A. 257; H. 379; P. 423; G. 335, and 336.

B. Comparative Clauses with *atque* (*ac*): A. 234 *a* Note 2; H. 554 2 Note; P. 562, (3), *b*; G. 646.

Second Periphrastic Conjugation (*vidē* Penum IX., **B**).

Dative of the Agent: (*vidē* Penum XIV. **D**).

C. Complementary Infinitive: A. 271; H. 533; P. 532; G. 424.

LATINE LOQUERE.

18. 1. The hill for about two hundred paces at the foot is cleared of woods. 2. In the upper portion it is wooded so that one can not easily see through into the interior. 3. The enemy are concealed within these woods.

19. 1. The plan of march is different from what has been reported. 2. The baggage has been placed behind six light armed legions. 3. Our cavalry was easily routed and thrown into confusion.

20. 1. Caesar will have to do every thing at once. 2. When the standard is displayed the soldiers must run to arms. 3. A great part of these arrangements was prevented by want of time.

21. 1. Caesar exhorts the tenth legion to sustain bravely the attacks of the enemy. 2. Time was wanting for taking the coverings from the shields. 3. In seeking your own [companies] you will lose time for fighting.

22. 1. The army will be drawn up as the necessity of

¹Do not try to translate these words. | ²Not Dative.

Find an idiom.

| ³Use *ut*; what mood will follow?

the time demands. 2. The legions, 'some in one quarter others in another, are resisting the enemy.'

LATINE SCRIBE.

18. There were two hills, one⁶ sloping uniformly from the summit, the other⁶ wooded on the upper part. Between⁷ them flowed the river Sambre, about three feet in depth.⁸ The enemy⁹ had stationed a few cavalry pickets along the river in the open space.

19. The Nervii, who had concealed themselves within the woods, made attacks from time to time upon our cavalry and slingers, and again retreated into the woods to their [friends] Meanwhile six legions began to fortify a camp on the opposite hill, and the Nervii, who were concealed in the forests, suddenly rushed out in full force and ran down to the river with incredible speed.

20. Caesar must do every thing at once: the standard must be displayed, the soldiers must be recalled from the work, the line of battle must be formed, the soldiers encouraged, and the watchword given. Since the soldiers have been trained in former battles, their skill and experience are of advantage in these difficulties, and they are able to suggest to themselves what ought to be done.

21. After Caesar had exhorted the soldiers not to be confused in mind, he gave the signal for beginning battle and came to the tenth legion. He found them fighting, and so hurried off to another part for the sake of encouraging the troops.

22. In so unfavorable a condition of affairs, the events of fortune were various. ¹⁰Though the legions were scattered they were able to resist the enemy, some in one quarter,

⁶*Vide* Pensum IX, D.

⁵Not Accusative. ⁶*alter...alter.*

⁷*inter.* ⁸*cf. in longitudinem, in*

lātitudinem (I, 2).

⁹*dispōnere.*

¹⁰Use a clause with *quamquam* or *cum*.

others in another. Very dense hedges obstructed the view, so that Caesar could neither post regular reserves nor issue all the commands.

LATINE RESPONDE.

18. 1. Num Caesaris castra "in plāniciē pōnēbantur? 2. Quam multōs passūs collis adversus erat apertus? 3. Quot pedum altitūdō Sabis erat?

19. 1. Quem Caesar praemisit? 2. Quibus subsequēbātur? 3. Quōs Caesar in itinere ¹²ā frōnte dūxit? 4. Quī āgmen clausērunt? 5. Nōne equitēs facile pulsī sunt? 6. Nōne hostēs adversō colle contendērunt? Quō?

20. 1. Quae Caesarī erat agenda? 2. Quae quārum rērum māgnam partem impediēbant? 3. Num lēgātī Caesaris imperia exspectābant? Quid fēcērunt?

21. 1. Cūr Caesar, quam in partem fōrs obtulit, dēcucurrit? 2. Num decimam legiōnem longā ōrātiōne cohortātus est? 3. Quō in locō quisque mīles, cum ab opere dēvēnisset, cōstitit? Quāre?

22. 1. Quemadmodum exercitus īnstrūctus est? 2. Cūr fortūnae ēventūs erant variī?

¹¹on a plain.

¹²in the van.

PENSUM UNDEVICESIMUM.

CAPITA XXIII—XXVI.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Contracted Genitive: A. 74 *a*; H. 121; P. 133 (1); G. 69 Remark 2.
B. Certain uses of the Comparative and Superlative: A. 93 *a*, and *b*; H. 444 1; P. 164 *a*, and *b*; G. 312 2, and 317.
C. Dative of Separation: A. 229; H. 385 2, 4 2, and 386 2; P. 380; G. 344.
D. ¹Agreement of Participles: A. 186; H. 438 1; P. 332; G. 439.
E. Agreement of Verbs: A. 205 *d*; H. 463 1; P. 321; G. 281, Exception 1.

LATINE LOQUERE.

23. 1. The ninth and tenth legions took their stand on the left part of the line. 2. These legions opposed the Atrebat². 3. A great number of the Atrebat² were slain [while] ¹attempting to cross the river. 4. All the Nervii in very close order will hasten to the Roman camp.

24. 1. Our cavalry were routed by the first assault of the enemy. 2. The camp followers saw that our men were victorious. 3. They went out for the purpose of plundering.³ 4. The cavalry of the Treveri had been sent by their state to Caesar as auxiliaries.

25. 1. All the centurions of the fourth cohort were slain, and the standard was lost. 2. Publius Sextius Baculus, a

¹The Latin uses the participle much more freely than the English. Various dependent clauses in English may be translated into Latin by the participial construction. There are several such

clauses in this *Pensum*.

²cf. *his ea pars obvenerat*, and *hostibus resisterent* (22).

³Translate in several different ways. See the text for one way.

very brave man, was exhausted by many wounds. 3. Some of the soldiers withdrew from the battle.

26. 1. They do not fear that⁴ they will be surrounded by the enemy ⁵on the rear. 2. Titus Labienus will send the tenth legion as a relief to the seventh. 3. They saw that the camp, the legions, and the commander were involved in great danger.

LATINE SCRIBE.

23. The Atrebatas, out of breath with running and fatigue, were quickly driven into the river, and a great part of them were killed. In another part [of the field] the Veromandui, 'although they had been routed by the eleventh and eighth legions, were fighting on the banks of the river. But the Nervii surrounded the twelfth and seventh legions because the flank was unprotected and sought the camp.

24. When our cavalry and light armed infantry, who were returning into the camp, saw the camp followers precipitately take to flight, they themselves escaped in another direction. The cavalry of the Treveri, thoroughly frightened by these things, hastened home and related to their state that the slingers and cavalry were routed, that the legions were surrounded and overcome, and that the Nervii had possession of the Roman camp.

⁶25. Caesar perceived that his men were hard pressed and affairs were in a critical condition, that Publius Sextius Baculus, the chief centurion, was exhausted by many wounds, that the standard of the fourth legion had been lost and the standard-bearer slain, that the soldiers of the twelfth legion were crowded together, and that some were withdrawing from the battle. He saw that the enemy were pressing upon each flank, and that there was no reserve which he could

⁴What conjunction?

⁵*cf. novissimum agmen* (I, 15).

⁶Make one Latin sentence of this entire exercise.

bring up. And so, ⁷snatching a shield from a soldier, he advanced to the front of the line and encouraged the legions.

26. When the tribunes had united the legions, the soldiers ⁸no longer feared that the enemy would surround them, and stood their ground more boldly. In the meantime the two legions which had been a guard to the baggage, having set out on a run, were seen on the top of the hill, and the tenth legion, which had been sent by Titus Labienus as a relief to Caesar, made all possible haste.

LATINE RESPONDE.

23. 1. Quae legiōnēs in sinistrā parte aciē cōstitērunt? Quī hīs obvērunt? 2. Nōne legiōnēs duae Atrebatēs in flūmen compulērunt? 3. Quid postea fēcērunt? 4. Ubi Veromandū proeliābantur? 5. Quō Nervii contendēbant?

24. 1. Nōne equitēs hostium impetū pulsī sunt? 2. Cum sē in castra reciperent, quibus occurrēbant? 3. Quī aliī aliam in partem ferēbantur?

25. 1. Quō Caesar profectus est? 2. Quōs milītēs cōfertōs vīdit? 3. Num hostēs intermittēbant? 4. Nōne instābant? 5. Quid Caesar militi dētraxit? Quō prōcessit?

26. 1. Quid Caesar tribūnōs milītum ut facerent monuit? 2. Ubi milītēs legiōnum duārum cōspiciēbantur? 3. Quam legiōnem Titus Labiēnus subsidiō mīsit?

⁷cf. scūtō... dētractō.

⁸nōn diūtius.

PENSUM VICESIMUM.

CAPITA XXVII.—XXX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Limiting Genitive, A. 213; H. 395; P. 351; G. 357.

B. Ablative with *nitor*, etc.: A. 254 b; H. 425 I Note; P. 420; G. 403
Remark 3.

C. Comparative with *amplius*, etc.: A. 247 c; H. 417 I Note 2; P. 416 c; G. 311, Remark 4.

D. Ablative of accompaniment: A. 248 a; H. 419 I; P. 410 (1); G. 391.

E. Historical Infinitive A. 275; H. 536 I; P. 530 a; G. 650.

LATINE LOQUERE.

27. 1. The arrival of the tenth legion caused a great change in affairs. 2. The soldiers, leaning on their shields, renewed the battle. 3. The cavalry by their valor wiped out the disgrace of flight. 4. The camp followers, 'even though unarmed, will attack the armed enemy.

28. 1. The nation of the Nervii was ²almost annihilated. 2. The old men think there is no safety for the conquered. 3. Caesar will use compassion toward the wretched and suppliant Nervii.

29. 1. The Aduatuci, who are coming with troops, will return home. 2. There are rocks and precipices of not more than three hundred feet ³in height. 3. Six thousand Cimbri and Teutons were left on this side of the Rhine, together with their baggage.

30. 1. Our men contended with the Aduatuci in trifling skirmishes. 2. They saw that our men were constructing a

¹See the text; translate also by a clause. | ²cf. *propē ad internecionem . . . reductō*. | ³in *altitudinem*.

tower and raising a rampart. 3. When they saw this they laughed at the Romans.⁴ 4. Men of small⁵ stature can move a tower of 'very great weight.

LATINE SCRIBE.

27. By the arrival of the tenth legion such a change in affairs took place that the camp followers, the horsemen, and the legionary soldiers displayed great courage. Even those who, weakened by their wounds, had fallen, leaned⁷ upon their shields and renewed the battle. But the enemy stood upon the prostrate bodies of their [friends] who had fallen, and threw their weapons against our men as from a mound.

28. When this battle is announced to the old men, who, together with the children and women, are in the marshes, they will think that there is no obstacle to the Roman people. And so they will send ambassadors to Caesar ⁹to ask ⁸that he will use compassion towards the conquered and spare them.

29. The town of the Aduatuci had very high rocks and precipices round about it on all sides. The people brought all their possessions into this town. There was however a way of approach on one side; but a very high double wall fortified it, and upon the wall, sharpened stakes and rocks of great weight had been placed.

30. On the arrival of Caesar frequent sallies were made from the town by the Aduatuci; but later, when they had been surrounded by a rampart, they kept themselves in the town. Caesar's men began to build a tower at a distance; the Aduatuci taunted¹⁰ them from the wall, because men of so small stature hoped¹¹ they could move a tower of so great weight.

⁴Accusative case. ⁵parvus.

⁶māximus. ⁷Use a participle.

⁸A. 331; H. 498 1; P. 486; G. 546.

⁹What does this Infinitive express?

¹⁰Imitate the word of the text.

¹¹What mood and why?

LATINE RESPONDE.

27. 1. Quōrum adventū commūtatiō facta est? 2. Cūr cālōnēs hostēs occurrerunt? 3. Nōne hostēs māgnam virtūtem praestitērunt?

28. 1. Quid hōc proeliō ēvēnit? 2. Quid māiōrēs nātū fēcērunt? Ubi fuerant? 3. Quārē Caesar in eōs ūsus est?

29. 1. Hāc pūgnā nūntiātā, quid Aduātucī fēcērunt? 2. Quae oppidum ex omnibus partibus habēbat? 3. Quōmodo aditus mūnītus erat? 4. Ex quibus Aduātucī erant prōgnātī?

30. 1. Primō adventū exercitūs nostrī, quid factum est? 2. Quandō Aduātucī oppidō sēsē continēre coepērunt? 3. Ubi turrim cōstituī vidērunt, quid fēcērunt?

PENSUM VICESIMUM PRIMUM.

CAPITA XXXI.—XXXV.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Causal Clauses with *quod*, etc.: A. 321; H. 516 I., II.; P. 519; G. 540, and 541.

B. Causal Clauses with *cum*: A. 326; H. 517; P. 510 (2); G. 587.

C. Prohibitions: A. 269 *a*; H. 489; P. 529; G. 261 II.

D. Ablative of Material: A. 244; H. 415 III; P. 405 *c*, and Note; G. 396.

E. Genitive with *postrīdiē*, etc.: A. 223 *e*; H. 398 5; P. 355 *b*; G. 371 Remark 4.

LATINE LOQUERE.

31. 1. The unusual spectacle startled the Aduatuci. 2. It made¹ them send ambassadors to Caesar. 3. They had heard of his kindness and humanity.

32. 1. I will spare you according to my custom rather than ²because you deserve it. 2. I will ³bid your neighbors not to do you any harm. 3. We shall do the things which you have commanded.

33. 1. They made a sally because they thought that Caesar would keep watch rather carelessly. 2. Their shields were made of bark, and were covered with skins. 3. The signal was quickly given by fires, because Caesar had commanded it. 4. The next day the gates were broken open, since no one was defending them.

34. Publius Crassus informed Caesar that the Veneti and Venelli are maritime states.

¹*effecit* Pensum XVI., D.

²*cf. meritō eorum.*

³What verb? What construction follows?

35. 1. Those nations which dwelt across the Rhine sent ambassadors to Caesar. 2. The legions were led into winter quarters among the Carnutes.

LATINE SCRIBE.

31. Ambassadors were sent to Caesar by the Aduatuci, who said: "We think the Romans could⁴ not move forward so great engines without divine aid, and we entrust ourselves and all our possessions to your disposal. We earnestly ask one thing: if you spare us, do not despoil us of our arms, because all our neighbors are hostile."

32. Caesar replied: "I will spare you if you surrender before the battering ram has touched the wall; but there will be no condition of surrender, except upon the delivery of the arms." They threw a great quantity of arms into the trench, but, as Caesar afterwards discovered, they concealed and retained in the town about a third part.

33. The townspeople believed that Caesar would withdraw his guards, because a surrender had been made. Therefore, during the third watch they made a sally from the town where they thought the way up to our fortifications was least difficult. The signal was immediately given by fires and our soldiers ran thither. The enemy⁵ fought very fiercely since all hope of safety depended upon valor alone; nevertheless⁶ about five thousand of them were slain.

35. Since this war⁷ made a deep impression upon the barbarians, ambassadors came to Caesar from the nations which dwelt across the Rhine. Because Caesar was leading his army into winter quarters, he ordered⁸ these ambassadors to give hostages and to do his bidding. After they had promised to return to him at the beginning of the next summer, they set out⁹ for Germany.

⁴potuisse. ⁵Not Nominative.

⁶autem. Position?

⁷māgnam opiniōnem inferre.

⁸in Germāniam.

LATINE RESPONDE.

31. 1. Dē quā rē Aduātucī ad Caesarem lēgātōs mīsērunt?
2. Quāre Rōmānōs ope dīvinā bellum gerere exīstimārunt?
3. Nōnne finitimī sunt inimicī? 4. Num arma trādere volu-
ērunt?

32. 1. Num Caesar. quod petiērunt, dedit? 2. Quid
pollicitus est sē factūrum? 3. Quid Aduātucī dīxērunt? Num
id fēcērunt? 4. Quantum temporis pāce ūsī sunt?

33. 1. Quid sub vesperum Caesar iussit? Quāre id fēcīt?
2. Nōnne Aduātucī excursiōnem fēcērunt? Quā in parte?
3. Proelium fuit? Quī vīctōres fuērunt? Quot hostēs inter-
fectī sunt?

34. 1. Quis Venetōs et aliās cīvitātēs vīcit? 2. Ubi hae
cīvitātēs fuērunt?

35. 1. Quae cīvitātēs lēgātōs ad Caesarem mīsērunt?
2. Quid lēgātī pollicitī sunt? 3. Quid Caesar eōs facere iussit?
4. Quō properābat?

LIBER III.

PENSUM VICESIMUM SECUNDUM.

CAPITA I.—VI.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Omission of *nōn*: A. 149 *e*; H. 552 2; P. 563 (2) *b*; G. 484 3, Rem. 1.
B. Adjectives used as Nouns: A. 188; H. 441; P. 438; G. 195 Rem. 1–6.
C. Adjectives for the English Genitive: A. 190; H. 395 N. 2; P. 440; G. 360.
D. Genitive limiting a Gerund: A. 298 *a*; H. 542 I Note 1; P. 550 *c*; G. 429, Remark 1.
E. Omission of *ut*: A. 331 *f* Rem.; H. 499 2; P. 491; G. 546 Rem. 3.

LATINE LOQUERE.

1. 1. The Merchants travelled through the Alps with great danger. 2. Servius Galba was sent, with part of the cavalry, against the Nantuates. 3. Galba was permitted 'to locate the twelfth legion among the Veragri.

2. 1. Galba is informed that the Seduni and Veragri are occupying the mountains. 2. They have formed a plan of crushing the cohorts because of their small number.

3. 1. Some expressed opinions of this sort, ²because safety was almost despaired of. 2. It is pleasing to the greater part to leave the baggage and make a sally.

4. 1. ³Not only not the weary, but not even the wounded, withdrew from battle. 2. Our soldiers aided 'that part which seemed to be hard pressed.

{ Not Infinitive.
¹ { cf. *huic permisit* . . . *ut*.

²See the text for a natural construction. If a clause is used, what

does it mean if the verb is Indicative? What, if the verb is Subjunctive? (Pensum XXI, A.)

³cf. *nōn modō defessō*.

5. 1. The enemy are pressing on quite vigorously and have begun to fill up the trenches. 2. The only hope of safety consists⁵ in making a sally and trying the last resort.

6. 1. Ten thousand barbarians were surrounded and slain. 2. They were not permitted to halt even upon the higher places.

LATINE SCRIBE.

1., 2. When hostages had been given by the Nantuates, Veragri, and Seduni, Galba stationed two cohorts among the Nantuates, and assigned to the remaining cohorts of the legion for wintering one part of the village of Octodurus, which is divided into two parts by a river. The Gauls thought that Galba was attempting to join these places to the Roman province as a permanent possession. They had persuaded⁷ themselves that the legion, on account of its small number could not sustain even their first attack, and so they formed a plan for renewing the war, and withdrawing from the village by night.

3. When Galba had received this announcement, ⁸the fortifications being still incomplete, and all the higher places being filled with armed men, he quickly called a council. When opinions were asked for, some⁹ said they¹⁰ ought to hasten away for safety, others⁹ expressed views of this sort; viz. that they should reserve this plan for the last, and meanwhile defend the camp.

4. When the signal was given, the enemy hurled stones and javelins upon our ramparts. While our men were fresh¹² they resisted bravely, but, because of the small number,

⁴For emphatic order, cf. *quaque pars* &c. also *quae pars ... ea princeps* (I, 12.) ⁵esse.

⁶See the text.

⁷See the idiom in the text.

⁸Imitate the text, or use an Ablative absolute. ⁹*alii ... alii*.

¹⁰What case?

¹¹*Vidē* Pensum IX, B.

¹²with fresh powers.

those who were worn out by the long continuance of the fighting could not withdraw from battle. The enemy overmatched them in this: viz. ¹³that they were succeeded by others when they became weary; but ¹⁴not only not the weary, but not even the wounded of our men could, ¹⁵for the sake of recovering [themselves], leave the places where they stood.¹⁵

5., 6. Publius Sextius Baculus, who was disabled by wounds in the engagement with the Nervii, showed to Galba that the soldiers ought to be permitted to recover from fatigue, and afterwards, when the signal was given, to sally forth from the camp. And so, since affairs were at a crisis, the soldiers were instructed to discontinue the fight. The sally was made from all the gates suddenly, and no opportunity was left to the enemy to collect their senses. Thus fortune was changed, and more than a third part of those who had entertained the hope of gaining possession of the camp were slain. Our soldiers, having put to flight the panic-stricken remainder, returned to the fortifications.

LATINE RESPONDE.

1. 1. Quō Galba mīssus est? 2. Quid ut faceret huic permissum est?

2. 1. Nōne Galli legiōnem dēspiciēbant? Quārē? 2. Cūr Galli dolēbant?

3. 1. Convocatō cōnsiliō, quid Galba fēcit? 2. Cūius-modi nōnnūllae sententiae dicēbantur? 3. Quibus interim castra dēfendere placuit?

4. 1. Quandō hostēs ex omnibus partibus dēcurrērunt? 2. Quōmodo primō nostrī repugnābant?

5. 1. Quantum temporis pugnābātur? 2. Nōne extrēmum auxilium Rōmānī experti sunt?

6. 1. Quī ēventus ēruptiōnis fuit? 2. Quot hostēs intercepti sunt?

¹³See text for construction.

¹⁴Vidē Pensum XVII, A. Express

this thought in several ways.

¹⁵cf ubi cōstitēbat.

PENSUM VICESIMUM TERTIUM.

CAPITA VII.—XI.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Independent Indicative: A. 342 *a*, and Note; H. 529 II Note 1, 2; P. 500 (1); G. 681, Remark 1.
- B.** Accusative with Compounds: A. 228 *a*; H. 386 1; P. 377 (2); G. 830.
- C.** Relative Clauses of Purpose: A. 317 2; H. 497 1; P. 482, (2); G. 545 1.
- D.** Superlative of Eminence with *quam*: A. 93 *b*; H. 170 2 (2); P. 164 *c*; G. 817.
- E.** First Periphrastic Conjugation: A. 113 *b* 1 and Note, and 129; H. 233; P. 229, (1); G. 239.
- F.** Hendiadys: A. 385 I; H. 636 III 2; P. 659 (14); G. 695.

LATINE LOQUERE.

7. 1. 'Caesar had every reason to think that Gaul was subdued. 2. The cause of the sudden war which broke out in Gaul was as follows: 3. Several tribunes were sent into the neighboring states ²to procure provisions.

8. 1. The Veneti excelled the rest of the maritime states in knowledge³ of nautical affairs. 2. They think that through these they will recover their hostages. 3. All these states will conspire through their chiefs.

9. 1. Crassus informed Caesar of these things. 2. Gallies will be built on the River Loire, which flows into the ocean. 3. They will understand how great a crime they have committed.⁴ 4. Ambassadors have been thrown into chains

¹ { cf. *Caesar existimāret*; or
Dative of possession A. 281; H.
387; P. 384; G. 349.

²See the text: Express in other ways. ³*Vide* Pensum I., A.

⁴*Vide* Pensum IV., B.

by them.⁵ 5. They think they know the shallows in those places where they will carry⁶ on war. 6. They will collect as many ships as possible. As large towns as possible. As brave men as possible. As favorable⁷ a position⁸ as possible.

10. 1. Although there were difficulties of waging war, nevertheless Caesar was urged to the war. 2. Almost all the Gauls are fond of revolution⁹ and easily excited to war. 3. All men are naturally fond of liberty.⁹ All men hate¹⁰ a condition of slavery.

11. 1. Titus Labienus was sent among the Treveri, who are nearest the river Rhine.¹¹ 2. Labienus¹² must restrain the Germans, who are said to have been summoned by the Belgae. 3. He sent as many cohorts as possible to take care that the Germans do not cross the river.

LATINE SCRIBE.

7, 8. Although the Belgae have been subdued, a sudden war has broken out in Gaul. Publius Crassus, who with the seventh legion was wintering among the Andes, sent Titus Terrasidius among the Esubii, and other ambassadors into other states for the sake of seeking supplies. The Veneti, whose influence is by far the greatest of all those states, retained Silius and Velanius, because they thought that through these they would recover their hostages. Influenced by their authority, all the sea-board states quickly conspired, and a common embassy was sent to Crassus ¹³to say that, if he wished to recover his [men], their hostages ¹⁴should be sent back to them.

9. Crassus was commanded by Caesar to build galleys, to

⁵Why not *sē*? ⁶What form of the verb? ⁷*aequissimus*.

⁸*locus*. ⁹*Vidē* Pensum I., D.

¹⁰What tense of the verb? A. 279, e; H. 297, I., 2, P. 249, (1); G.

190, 5. ¹¹*Vidē* Pensum XVI., C.

¹²Why Dative? *Vidē* Pensum XIV., D. ¹³What does the English

Infinitive "to say" express?

¹⁴What mood? A. 389; H. 523, III.

train rowers, and to procure sailors and pilots. When the Veneti understood how great a wrong had been done by themselves, they made ready for war, and hoped that our army would neither have any supply of ships nor be acquainted with the islands and harbors. They trusted that our men could not convey corn into those places where they ⁶purposed to wage war, and could not remain very long among them on account of lack of supplies. ¹⁵On the other hand they carried as much grain as possible into their towns, and united their neighbors to themselves as allies.

10. Caesar is incited to this war by the outrage of retaining¹⁶ the Roman knights, the revolt, and the conspiracy. And so he thinks that before more states shall conspire he must divide and more widely distribute his army.

11. He therefore appoints Publius Crassus over the legionary cohorts and cavalry which he had ordered to be sent into Aquitania, and ¹⁷charges him to visit those nations and to restrain them if they should attempt to send auxiliaries into Gaul. He ¹⁷orders Decimus Brutus to proceed as soon as possible with the Gallic ships to the Veneti, and sends Titus Labienus to take care that the Remi and the other Belgae are kept in their allegiance.

LATINE RESPONDE.

7. 1. Quid Caesar de Galliā exīstimābat? 2. Quō initā hieme profectus erat? Quārē? 3. Quid in Galliā coortum est?

8. 1. Cūius cīvītātis omnis ōrae maritimae auctōritās amplissima est? 2. Quae hūius rei causa prima est? Quae est secunda? Tertia? 3. Quālia Gallōrum cōnsilia sunt? 4. Quid omnis ōra maritima fēcit?

¹⁵autem.

b; G. 667 R. 2.

¹⁶A. 292 a; H. 549 5 Note 2; S. 547,

¹⁷What verb construction follows?

PENSUM VICESIMUM QUARTUM.

CAPITA XII.—XV.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A. Imperfect of Continued Action: A. 277; H. 468; P. 464; G. 222.
- B. Ablative of Place: A. 258 c; H. 425 I; P. 425; G. 384.
- C. Ablative of Difference: A. 250; H. 423; P. 415; G. 400.
- D. Adverbial Accusative: A. 240 a; H. 378 2; P. 397; G. 381 Remark, 3.
- E. Dative with the Passive Voice: A. 280; H. 384 5; P. 387; G. 208.

LATINE LOQUERE.

12. 1. There is no way of approach to the towns by land, when the tide ¹has rushed in from the deep. 2. ²When the tide had ebbed, the ships were stranded in the shallows. 3. The difficulty in sailing detained our ships during a large part of the summer.

13. 1. The ships of the Veneti did not fear the rocks and crags at all. 2. They were of so great height that weapons could not easily be thrown to them. 3. They think that sails cannot withstand so severe gales of wind.

14. 1. The army was occupying all the hills and higher grounds. 2. The enemy were easily surpassed ³in valor by our soldiers. 3. The flight of the enemy could not be checked, and no harm could be done them.⁴

15. 1. The barbarians found no relief from this circumstance. 2. They turned their vessels in that direction in which the wind was blowing. 3. Our men will follow up and capture the ships one by one.

¹*Vidē* Pensum II. D.

²See the construction in the text, | or use cum clause.

³What ablative? | ⁴cf. E. above.

LATINE SCRIBE.

12. The towns of the Veneti were defended by the advantages of location, since they were built on promontories. But the towns-people⁵ began to despair of their fortunes after Caesar shut out the sea by dikes, which he made level with the walls of the town. They had a great number of ships and so carried off all their possessions into the next town; Caesar, meanwhile was detained by storms.

13. The keels of their ships are made somewhat flatter than [those] of our [ships] ⁶in order that the shallows and ebb-tide can be more easily encountered. The prows are very high, and iron spikes fasten the benches. Iron chains hold their anchors, and they use skins⁷ and thinly dressed leather⁷ for sails. Their ships endure the storms more easily than ours, and remain in the shoals more safely.

14. As soon as the enemy saw our fleet, they sailed out of the harbor ⁸with about two hundred and twenty ships; it was not clear to Brutus what tactics to adopt. No harm could be done to the enemy's ships by means of the hooks of our ships, and because the sterns of the barbarian ships exceeded the towers in height, our men could not throw weapons from their lower position with sufficient effect, and so with sharpened hooks fixed upon long poles, they broke the ropes by which the sail yards of the enemy's ships were fastened to the masts. The Gauls thus lost all control of their ships.

15. After our soldiers had boarded the ships of the enemy and captured a great number, the rest of the barbarians sought safety in flight. Meanwhile⁹ such a calm suddenly came on that the enemy's ships could not move from the spot. This circumstance was very opportune for finishing the engagement. Very few of the ships came to land in as much as the battle lasted from ten o'clock till sunset.

⁵oppidānī.⁶Vidē Pensum XVII., E.⁷What case?⁸interim.

LATINE RESPONDE.

12. 1. Quotiēs⁹ aestus sē ex altō incitat? 2. Quō Venetī sua omnia dēportābant? 3. Quae rēs nostrās nāvēs dētīnēbant?

13. 1. Cūr Venetōrum nāvēs factae ex rōbore sunt? 2. Quibus rēbus prō vellis ūsī sunt? 3. Cūr nostrae eōrum nāvibus rostrō nocēre nōn poterant?

14. 1. Ubi hostēs classem ridērunt, quid fēcērunt? 2. Cūr tēla ex nostrīs nāvibus commodē adigī nōn poterant? 3. Quid nostrī falcibus praeacūtīs fēcērunt?

15. 1. Cūr barbarī fugā salūtem petiērunt? 2. Quid tranquillitāte ēvēnit?¹⁰ 3. Multaene nāvēs ad terram pervēnērunt?

⁹How often? ¹⁰resulted.

PENSUM VICESIMUM QUINTUM.

CAPITA XVI.—XIX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Use of *cum* . . . *tum*: A. 107, and 208 3 d; H. 554 1 5; P. 513, and 563 (2); G. 589.

B. Present with *dum*: A. 276 e; H. 467 III. 4; P. 468; G. 220 Remark.

C. Dative of Reference: A. 235 a; H. 384 4 Note 2; P. 381; G. 343.

D. Construction with *oportet*: A. 331 i, and Note 1; H. 537 1, and 502 1; P. 318 (4), a; G. 199 Remark 2, and 559 Remark.

LATINE LOQUERE.

16. 1. Caesar finished the war with the whole sea-coast by the battle with the Veneti. 2. The Veneti had collected into one place all their youth and all of more advanced age. 3. Caesar decided that he must punish them very severely. 4. He will sell them into slavery.

17. 1. While a hope of plunder ¹was calling a great multitude from daily labor, Sabinus was collecting his forces. 2. While he ¹was holding himself in a convenient place, our soldiers censured him somewhat. 3. He thinks he ²ought not to fight when that one is absent who holds the chief command.

18. 1. Sabinus established a reputation for cowardice. 2. The assertion of the deserter has urged the Gauls to this measure. 3. Their leaders permitted them ³to fill the trenches of the Romans with fagots and brushwood.

19. 1. The Romans collected and armed themselves in as little time as possible. 2. The burdens which were carried encumbered the enemy. 3. While the states were surrendering to Titurius, Caesar informed him about the naval engagement.

¹cf. *dum* . . . *geruntur*.

use *oportere*.

²See the text for construction; also ³A. 331; H. 498 1; P. 484; G. 546.

LATINE SCRIBE.

16. The Veneti had no means of defending their towns, since they had lost all their ships in this battle. Accordingly, not only⁴ all the youth, but also⁴ those of more advanced age, surrendered themselves and all their possessions to Caesar. In order that⁵ barbarians might in future more carefully respect the right of ambassadors, Caesar decided that he would put to death all the senate of the Veneti.

17. Viridovix, who ruled over the Venelli, into whose territory Quintus Titurius Sabinus had come, had collected a large and powerful army from all the states which had revolted, and had been joined by the Aulerci, Ebuovices, and the Lexovii. While these were closing their gates, a great multitude of robbers was assembling, who were called out of Gaul by hope of plunder and desire for war. Sabinus did not think a lieutenant² ought to fight with a large army of the enemy except on very favorable ground; and so, although Viridovix daily gave him an opportunity to fight, and he was not only⁶ establishing among the enemy a reputation for cowardice, but was also falling into contempt with our soldiers, he held himself in camp.

18. A certain crafty Gaul was persuaded by Sabinus to go over to the enemy as a deserter, and to lay before them the fear of the Romans. He informed the enemy that Caesar was harassed by difficulties in the war⁷ with the Veneti, and that not later than the next night Sabinus⁸ would lead his army out of camp secretly and bear aid to Caesar. Since men usually believe willingly what they wish, all the Gauls clamored that they ought to go to the camp of Sabinus. And so they joyfully⁹ collected fagots and brushwood before¹⁰ they

⁴See text: Think of other words.

⁵Why not ut?

⁶was furnishing to the enemy.

⁷*Vidē* Pensum XXII., C.

⁸*Vidē* Pensum XXIII., E.

⁹Use an adjective.

¹⁰Use the impersonal construction.

gained permission from Viridovix to take up arms and hasten to the camp.

19. The Gauls hastened with as great speed as possible to the camp of Sabinus, and arrived out of breath and encumbered by the burdens which they were carrying. Our men were commanded to make a sudden sally from two gates. The advantage of the situation, the valor and experience of our soldiers, and their own¹¹ fatigue, ¹²made the enemy unable to endure even one attack. They fled immediately, our cavalry followed with full vigor and left but few whom they did not kill.

LATINE RESPONDE.

16. 1. Quod bellum nāvālī proeliō cōnfectum est? Nōne Caesar in Venetōs gravius vindicandum statuit? Quārē? 3. Quōmodo in eōs vindicāvit?

17. 1. Quō Sabīnus pervēnit? Cum quibus cōpiīs? 2. Cūr Aulercī senātum suum interfēcērunt? 3. Nōne Sabīnus opīniōnem timōris prae-buit? Num est ignāvus¹³?

18. 1. Quid Sabīnus Gallum ēdocet? Quō Gallus ivit? 2. Quot rēs Gallōs ut ad castra Rōmāna irent hortābantur. 3. Quid hominēs ferē libenter crēdunt?

19. 1. Quō cōnsiliō hostēs māgnō cursū ad castra Rōmāna contendērunt? 2. Quid facere Sabīnus militēs iussit? 3. Num hostēs impetum tulērunt? 4. Nōne nostrī hostēs cōnsecūtī sunt? 5. Nōne cīvitatēs omnēs sē dēdidērunt? Cui?

¹¹ipsōrum.

¹²Vidē Pensum XVI., D.

¹³a coward.

PENSUM VICESIMUM SEXTUM.

CAPITA XX.—XXIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Ablative with *frētus*, etc.: A. 254 b 2; H. 425 1 Note; P. 418; G. 373 Remark 1.

B. Relative Clauses of Characteristic: A. 320 a; H. 503 1; P. 501 a; G. 634. Ablative with Certain Deponents (*vidē* Pensum II. A).

C. Subjunctive by Attraction: A. 342; H. 529 II Note 1 1); P. 523; G. 666.

LATINE LOQUERE.

20. 1. Publius Crassus arrived in Aquitania at about the same time. 2. He summoned by name many brave men from Tolosa and Narbo. 3. The Sontiates were very powerful in cavalry. 4. They placed their infantry in ambush in a valley.

21. 1. Our men wish that what they can do without their commander should be seen. 2. When the Sontiates resisted, vineae and towers were raised by Crassus. 3. They at one time attempted a sally, at another extended mines to the rampart and vineae.

22. 1. The attention of all our men was fixed upon this thing. 2. No one¹ has yet been found who refused to die. 3. A shout was raised at that part of the fortifications.

23. 1. They carried on the war with a great multitude of men. 2. Their leaders have very great skill in military affairs.² 3. As soon as Crassus ascertained that the whole council entertained the same view, he decided upon the next day for the fight.

LATINE SCRIBE.

20. Publius Crassus, who had arrived in Aquitania, perceived that he must employ no ordinary care, since he must wage war in those places where, a few years before, the Aquitanians had slain Lucius Valerius Praeconinus and routed his army. And so, before³ he led his army into the territory of the Sontiates, he provided grain and procured auxiliaries and cavalry. The Sontiates, 'having learned of his coming, attacked his army on the march. When our men had routed their cavalry, 'their infantry was suddenly displayed, and the battle was renewed.

21. The battle was vigorously contested by the Sontiates, since they relied on their former victories and believed that the safety of the whole of Aquitania rested in their valor; our men, 'on the other hand, wished to show what they could do under a very young leader. At length the enemy, after having lost a great number of their [men], began to flee; Crassus besieged their town on the march. When they sent envoys to Crassus 'to ask that he admit them to a surrender, they obtained their request.

22. The 'soldurius' enjoys all the blessings of life in common with the one to whose friendship he has devoted himself; if that one should be slain, he would either suffer the same fortune or commit suicide. Adiatunnus, 'having attempted to make a sally from the town⁴ with six hundred 'soldurii,' was driven back by our soldiers who had rushed to arms.

23. Because the Vocates⁵ and Tarusates⁶ had learned that the Romans had taken a fortified town in a few days, they were alarmed. They sent messengers in every direction, and summoned auxiliaries and leaders. Since Crassus observed

³*Vide* Pensum V., B.

⁴Ablative absolute.

⁵*autem*. What position?

⁶What is expressed? Do not trans-

late by the Infinitive.

⁷Why not the Ablative absolute construction ⁸of. *cum eis*.

⁹Subjects of the principal clause.

that the enemy were undertaking, according to the custom of the Roman people, to fortify their camp, to wander about and block the passes, and to cut off our troops from supplies, ¹⁰while his own forces, on account of their small number, could not be separated, he thought he ought not to delay in giving battle.

LATINE RESPONDE.

20. 1. Quō Crassus pervēnit? 2. Quibus rēbus¹¹ Aquitānia ex tertiā parte Galliae est aestimanda? 3. Ubi Tolōsa et Narbo sunt? Quī inde¹² ēvocātī sunt?

21. 1. Nōne hostēs cōfectī vulneribus sunt? Quid fēcērunt? 2. Quid ex itinere facere Crassus coepit? 3. Quid hostēs receptī in dēditionem facere iussī sunt? Fēcēruntne id?

22. 1. Quid facere Adiatunnus cōnātus est? Quī cum eō erant? 2. Clāmōre sublātō, quid milītēs fēcērunt? 3. Nōne vehementer pūgnātum erat? Quid ēvēnit?

23. 1. Quandō Crassus abīvit? Quō profectus est? 2. Quō barbarī lēgātōs mīsērunt? Quī ducēs dēliguntur? 3. Quid in cōsiliō Crassus intellēxit? Quid fēcit?

¹⁰See text for construction; also
translate by a clause with *dum*.

¹¹Ablative of specification,
¹²*thence*.

PENSUM VICESIMUM SEPTIMUM.

CAPITA XXIV—XXIX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Ablative with *cōnfidō*, etc.: A. 254 *b*; H. 425 1 Note; P. 420; G. 345 Remark 1.

B. Clause as Antecedent: A. 200 *e*, and Note; H. 445 7; G. 616 Remark 2.

C. Present Use of *cōnsuēvī*: A. 143 Note; H. 297 1, 2; G. 190 5.

D. Clauses of Characteristic after *ūnus*, *sōlus*, etc.: A. 320 *b*; H. 503 II. 1; P. 500 (2), (*c*); G. 633.

E. Locative Ablative: A. 258 *c* 1, and *f*; H. 425, I, and II, 2; P. 425, and 426 (2) *c*; G. 384, 386, 387.

LATINE LOQUERE.

24 1. Crassus will draw out all his forces at break of day. 2. He will wait [to see] what measures the enemy will adopt. 3. They will think it is safer to gain the victory by besetting the passes.

25. 1. Crassus will not rely much upon the auxiliaries. 2. The auxiliaries will supply stones and weapons. 3. They will present the appearance of men fighting. 4. The enemy will fight resolutely and fearlessly.

26. 1. The commanders of the horse encouraged their men with great rewards and promises. 2. Those who had been left 'as a guard to the camp were not fatigued by exertion. 3. Our men, with renewed strength, ²will fight very vigorously.

27. 1. The Tarbelli and other states voluntarily surrendered to Crassus. 2. The most remote nations, relying on the time of year, will neglect to send hostages.

¹*Vidē* Pensum IV., C.

²*cf. cum . . . pūgnārētur* (25).

28. 1. Ambassadors had never been sent to Caesar by the Morini and the Menapii. 2. These nations wage war far differently from³ the rest of the Gauls.

29. 1. All the timber will be piled up as a rampart on either flank. 2. On account of the rains, the soldiers cannot remain longer in tents. 3. The army will be stationed 'in winter quarters among the Auleri and the Lexovii.

LATINE SCRIBE.

24. Although the barbarians thought they could safely fight with the Romans, yet they considered it safer to attack them while depressed in spirit and encumbered with their baggage. Crassus 'perceived this, and because the delay of the enemy had made our soldiers more eager for fighting, he thought he 'ought not to wait longer in going to the camp; he therefore hastened thither' to the gratification of all.

25. Some filled up the ditches, others threw darts and drove the defenders from the wall, 'while the auxiliaries were supplying our men with stones and weapons, and were carrying turf to the mound. The enemy likewise fought steadily and fearlessly. 'While these things were going on, Crassus was informed that on the side of the decuman gate there was an easy way of approach to the camp.

26, 27. Crassus bade the commanders of the cavalry to lead the four cohorts which were not fatigued by exertion around by a rather long route, lest the enemy should see them. They arrived quickly at the fortifications on the side of the decuman gate, destroyed these, and halted in the camp before the enemy could plainly see them. The enemy were surrounded on all sides by the cavalry; scarcely a fourth part escaped. When this battle was heard of, all the states

³*Vidē* Pensum XVIII., B.

⁴Ablative or Accusative? Why?

⁵See text for construction.

⁶See text; or use Second Periphrastic form. ⁷*eō*

⁸*Vidē* Pensum XXV., B.

of Aquitania⁹ except the farthest nations sent hostages to Crassus and voluntarily surrendered.

28, 29. At about the same time Caesar, thinking¹⁰ that he could quickly finish a war with the Morini and Menapii, led his army thither. They had conveyed themselves and all their possessions into forests and marshes, from which they suddenly rushed out and made an attack upon Caesar's soldiers while they were fortifying a camp. Caesar quickly drove them back into the forests, which he began to cut down. Although a great space was cleared in a few days, storms of such a character came on that the work was interrupted. And so in as much as the cattle of the enemy and the rear of their baggage train were held by our men, Caesar burned their villages and houses, and led his army 'into winter quarters.

LATINE RESPONDE.

24. 1. Quandō Crassus cōpiās suās prōdūxit? 2. Ubi auxilia coniēcit? Quid exspectābat? 3. Quid hostēs fēcērunt?

25. 1. Quam spēcīem auxilia praebruērunt? 2. Quōmodo hostēs pūgnāvērunt? 3. Quī Crassō aliquid renūntiāvērunt?

26. 1. Quid Crassus equitātūs praefectōs cohortātus est, ut facerent? 2. Quid ostendit? 3. Quōs praefectī ēdūxērunt? 4. Quid hostēs circumventī facere intendērunt?

28. 1. Quō Caesar suum exercitum dūxit? Quid arbitrātus est? 2. Quō Gallī sē suaque omnia contulerant? 3. Cum Caesar castra mūnīret, quid Gallī fēcērunt?

29. 1. Quid Caesar facere īstituit? 2. Ubi omnem māteriam extruēbat? 3. Quibus rēbus opus necessariō intermittēbātur?

⁹praeter with the Accusative.

¹⁰What tense of participle?

LIBER IV.

PENSUM DUODETRICESIMUM.

CAPITA I.—V.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Ablative of Price: A. 252; H. 422; P. 408, a; G. 404, and 380.

B. Construction with *paenitet*, etc: A. 221 b; H. 409, III; P. 364 (2); G. 376.

C. Construction with *necesse est*: A. 270 b; H. 538 I; P. 531 a; G. 535.

D. Dative of Possession: A. 231; H. 387; P. 384; G. 349.

LATINE LOQUERE.

1. 1. The Usipetes were harassed by the Suevi for many years. 2. The Suevi oppressed them in war, and hindered them from agricultural pursuits. 3. The Suevi have no private and separate land. 4. Freedom of life makes them men of vast size of body.

2. 1. The Gauls wish to purchase draught animals at great cost. 2. By daily exercise they are rendered [capable] of very great labor.² 3. They neither use housings nor import wine.

3. 1. The lands lie unoccupied ³as far as possible from the territories of the Suevi. 2. Merchants resort⁴ to the Ubii often. 3. These border on the Rhine. 4. The Suevi often tried in many ways to drive the Ubii from their territories.

4. 1. The approach of so great a multitude thoroughly frightened the Menapii. 2. They stationed garrisons on this side of the River Rhine. 3. Scouts informed the Menapii

¹*Vide* Pensum II., B.

²See text; also Pensum XII., A.

³*Vide* Pensum XXIII., D.

⁴For word of the same meaning of, I, 1.

of the departure of the Germans. 4. The Germans crossed the Rhine and seized the buildings of the Menapii.

5. 1. Caesar fears that the Gauls are desirous of a change of government. 2. They asked the travelers from what countries they came.⁶ 3. The Gauls are influenced by both facts and rumors.

LATINE SCRIBE.

1. The Suevi, the most warlike of all the Germans, have a hundred cantons, from each of which are led out yearly a thousand armed men. These are supported by those who remain at home, and who in turn are in arms the year after. The Suevi live for the most part⁷ upon milk and flesh, and are from boyhood accustomed to no employment.

2. They do not desire that merchants import anything to them, but⁸ wish to sell to the merchants what they have taken⁶ in war. They use the little and ill-shaped draught animals which are bred in their country, rather than the imported [ones] which the Gauls procure at a great price. They esteem it disgraceful and unmanly to use housings, and think that men are enervated and rendered effeminate by the use of wine.

3. On one side of the Suevi about six hundred miles of territory are unoccupied, and they esteem this circumstance their greatest praise as a state. On the other side is the large and flourishing state of the Ubii, who are somewhat more refined than others of the same race, and are accustomed to the Gallic manners. Although these could not be driven out of their territory, yet they were rendered less powerful and made tributary to the Suevi.

4. In the same condition as⁹ the Ubii were the Usipetes

⁵What conjunction?

⁶*Vidē* Pensum IV., B.

⁷What accusative? ⁸"If a negative proposition is followed by an affirmative, in which the same thought is expressed or contin-

ued, -que, et, or ac, is employed in Latin, where in English we use but."—*Madvig's Latin Grammar*, 434, Obs. 2.

⁹A. 234 a N. 2; H. 451 5; P. 563 (3) b; G. 646.

and the Tencteri, who, although they resisted the power of the Suevi many years, were nevertheless driven from their possessions, and wandered about in many places of Germany for three years. They came at last to the Rhine, but the Menapii prevented them from crossing. Since they were unable either to use violence or to cross secretly, they pretended to return home.¹⁰ Having proceeded a journey of three days, they returned in one night; and, after slaying the Menapii and seizing their ships, they crossed the Rhine.

5. ¹¹The Gauls were fickle in forming plans; Caesar therefore, put no confidence in them. In their towns, a crowd was accustomed to stand around traders and compel them to tell what they had heard or learned on any subject. The travelers usually gave replies suited to the whim of the Gauls; the latter, consequently, often entered upon plans, of which they must necessarily repent on the spot.

LATINE RESPONDE.

1. 1. Eā, quae secūta est, hieme, quī cōsulēs erant? 2. Quae gentēs Germānōrum Rhēnum trānsiērunt? 3. Quae causa trānseundī fuit? 4. Quot pāgōs Suēvī habēre dicēbantur? 5. Quid vestītūs¹² locīs frīgidiissimīs habēbant?

2. 1. Quāre mercātōribus erat aditus eō? 2. Quibus iūmentis Suēvī ūtēbantur? 3. Quid proeliis equōs facere assuēfēcērunt?

3. 1. Quid publicē māximam esse laudem putābant? 2. Quid hāc rē significārī arbitrābantur? 3. Cūr Suēvī Ubiōs finibus expellere nōn potuērunt?

4. 1. Quae civitatēs ad Rhēnum pervēnērunt? 2. Quō Menapii perterriti sunt? Quid fēcērunt? 3. Quando Germānī Rhēnum trānsiērunt? 4. Quibus rēbus reliquam partem hiemis sē aluērunt?

¹⁰cf. "at home" and "from home."
What is the construction in these phrases?

¹¹Make this the subordinate sentence.

¹²What case, and why?

PENSUM UNDETRICESIMUM.

CAPITA VI.—XII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Antecedent Repeated in Relative Clause: A. 200 *a*; H. 445 8; P. 342 *a*; G. 617.

B. Moods with *dum*, *dōnec*, and *quoad*: A. 328; H. 519 I and II; P. 502 and 503; G. 571 and 573.

C. Adjectives as adverbs: A. 191; H. 443; P. 557 *h*; G. 324 Remark 6.

D. Imperative in Indirect Discourse: A. 339; H. 523 III; P. 515 (3); G. 655.

E. Adjectives and Adverbs as Prepositions: A. 234 *e*; H. 391 2 and 437 1; P. 390 (4); G. 356 Remark 4.

LATINE LOQUERE.

6. 1. Those things which Caesar expected would occur have taken place. 2. Caesar will pretend ignorance of the things which he has discovered.

7. 1. When he was marching towards the Germans, they sent ambassadors ¹to him. 2. We confess inferiority to the Suevi, but to no one else on earth.

8. 1. If you cannot defend your own territory, you cannot hold that belonging to others. 2. The Ubii are complaining of the aggressions of the Suevi, and asking aid from me.

9. 1. They sent their cavalry to the Ambivariti several days ago. 2. The Germans are causing a delay on this account.

10. 1. The island of the Batavi is formed by the Meuse and Waal rivers. 2. The Rhine divides into several branch-

¹Why not Dative?

es, and forms ²many large islands. 3. Some³ wild and barbarous nations live on fish and birds' eggs.

11. 1. He sent to those horsemen who had preceded the army, and forbade them to fight. 2. Caesar will advance four miles⁴ for the sake of procuring water. 3. He will inquire into their demands when he has drawn near with his army.

12. 1. The enemy had not more than eight hundred horse, yet⁵ they made an attack ⁶upon our men. 2. They did not desist from flight until they came in sight of our army. 3. Piso, who had been surrounded by the enemy, resisted very bravely as long as he was able.

LATINE SCRIBE.

6, 7. When Caesar learned that the Gauls had sent embassies to the Germans, and had promised to provide all that they should demand, he resolved to wage war with the Germans. He calmed and reassured the minds of the Gauls, provided supplies, and selected cavalry. The Germans sent ambassadors to him to say: "We neither bring war upon you, nor decline to engage in arms if we are provoked. We came hither⁷ reluctantly, having been driven from home. If you wish our friendship, we can be useful friends to you. Either assign us lands, or suffer us to retain what we have acquired by force of arms."

8, 9. Caesar replied: "I can have no friendship with you if you remain in Gaul; but, if you wish, you may settle in the territories of the Ubii, and I will obtain this from them. Report this to your people, and return to me after the third day." He thought that meanwhile he would move his camp nearer them, because he had learned that they were expecting their cavalry, which they had sent across the Meuse for the purpose of foraging.

11. The Germans asked that Caesar would give them per-

²cf. *multis ingentibusque*.

³cf. *ex quibus sunt quī*; or use *ali-*
quis.

⁴*Vidē* Pensum XVIII., A.

⁵*tamen*.

⁶in with Accusative.

⁷*hūc*.

mission to send ambassadors to the Ubii, and that he would send word to the prefects not to provoke the enemy to an engagement. They said, moreover,⁸ that, if Caesar would not advance farther, they would assemble in as great numbers as possible on the following day, and would accept the terms which he should propose.

12. But as soon as they saw our cavalry, they leaped to their feet and began to stab our horses underneath. A great many of our men were overthrown, and the rest, panic-stricken, were put to flight. Among the seventy-four of our cavalry, killed in this battle, were Piso and his brother, who were descended from an illustrious family.

LATINE RESPONDE.

6. 1. Quārē Caesar ad exercitum mātūrē profectus est?
2. Eō cum vēnisset, quid cōgnōvit? 3. Quō Germānī pervenerant?

7. 1. Quō Caesar iter facere coepit? 2. Cūr Germānī in Galliam vēnerant? 3. Quid ā Caesare petiērunt?

8. 1. Quā condiciōne Caesarī cum Germānīs amicitia esse poterat? 2. Cūr lēgātī Ubiōrum apud Caesarem erant?

9. 1. Quid lēgātī Germānōrum dīxērunt? 2. Quid petiērunt? 3. Quid Caesar respondit?

10. 1. Unde⁹ Mosa oritur? Ubi est mōns Vosegus? Unde⁹ Rhēnus prōfluit? 2. A quibus insulae effectae Rhēnō incoluntur? 3. Quōmodo Rhēnus in Oceanum influit?

11. 1. Quid lēgātī māgnoperē ōrābant? 2. Num id ā Caesare impetrāvērunt? 3. Quid Caesar pollicitus est? 4. Quid posterō diē fēcērunt?

12. 1. Quot equitēs Caesar habēbat? 2. Cūr nihil timēbant? 3. Nōne hostēs nostrōs perturbāvērunt? Quam multī interfectī sunt? 4. Quid dē Pīsōnis avō Caesar dicit?

⁸autem. ⁹Whence.

PENSUM TRICESIMUM.

CAPITA XIII.—XVI.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Relatives as Connectives: A. 180 *f*; H. 453; P. 451; G. 612 Remark 1.

B. Accusative of Secondary Object: A. 239 *b*; H. 376; P. 394 (3); G. 380, Remark 1.

C. Demonstratives meaning "the following" A. 102 *f*; H. 450 3; P. 450; (1); G. 290, 6, and 292 3.

D. *Asyndeton* and *Tmesis*: A. 203 *b*, 385 1; H. 636 I. 1, and V. 3; P. 659, (8), and (32); G. 475, Remark, and 576 *fine print*.

LATINE LOQUERE.

13. 1. It is the utmost folly¹ to lose any opportunity for fighting. 2. ²While he was communicating these things to the lieutenants, the cavalry³ of the enemy were returning. 3. The cavalry³ were ordered to follow in the rear because they had been thoroughly frightened.

14. 1. We shall reach the camp of the Germans before they seek safety in flight. 2. The Germans made their fear apparent by their noise and tumult. 3. The cavalry were sent to pursue the rest of the people.

15. 1. The Germans will despair of escape and throw themselves into the river. 2. Fear, fatigue, and the force of the current will overcome them. 3. ⁴They have overrun the fields of the Gauls, and, therefore, fear vengeance from them.

16. 1. The Germans will be very easily induced to come into Gaul. 2. The cavalry have united themselves to⁵ the Sugambri. 3. It was not right for the Germans to come into Gaul without Caesar's consent.

¹*Vidē* Pensum XII., **A**.

²See text for construction, or use
dum clause (Pensum XXV., **B**.)

³Singular number in Latin.

⁴Note 11, Pensum XXVIII.

⁵*cf. cum iis coniūnerat.*

LATINE SCRIBE.

13. Early on the following day, the German princes and elders came to the camp of Caesar for the sake of excusing themselves, because, when they had sought peace, they had of their own accord brought on war. Caesar rejoiced that they had fallen into his power. He thought it would be the greatest folly to delay until time should be given to the Germans for concerting measures; 'he therefore ordered their ambassadors to be retained, and led all his forces out of camp.

14. He arrived at the camp of the enemy before time was given for forming plans or seizing arms. Our soldiers were excited by the treachery of the preceding day, and burst into the camp so quickly that the Germans, panic-stricken, were perplexed [as to] 'whether it would be better to resist our men or to fly in all directions. Those who could seize arms defended the camp, but the rest sought safety in flight.

15. When their families had been slain, the Germans threw away their arms and abandoned their military standards. After they had fled out of camp and come to the Rhine, they threw themselves into the stream and perished. Although Caesar gave to those who had been retained in camp the opportunity of departing, they wished to remain with him, because they feared' the vengeance of the Gauls.

16. In order that the Germans might fear for their own property, Caesar wished them to know that the Romans had both the ability and the daring to cross the Rhine. He had learned, moreover, that the Suevi were grievously oppressing the Ubii, who were entreating him to bring aid to them, and that the cavalry of the Usipetes and the Tencteri, who had not been in the battle, had crossed the Rhine and betaken themselves into the territory of the Sugambri. There was the additional reason, also, that he wished the Ubii to be safe under

⁶*Vidē* Pensum X., B.

⁷What mood?

the fame and friendship of the Roman people, and so he decided to cross the Rhine.

LATINE RESPONDE.

13. 1. Quid Caesar summae dēmentiae esse iūdicābat? 2. Quibuscum⁸ ea cōstitutā communicāvit? 3. Quī postrī-diē ēius diēi ad eum vērunt?

14. 1. Quandō Caesar ad hostium castra pervēnit? 2. Quōmodo timor hostium significābatur? 3. Quid milites nostrī fecērunt? 4. Quid puerī mulierēsque Germānōrum fecērunt.

15. 1. Quō Germānī, cum suōs interficī vidērent, ivērunt? 2. Quid ibi fecērunt? Quārē? 3. Quō milites nostrī sē recēpērunt?

16. 1. Quid Caesar sibi esse faciendum statuit? 2. Nōne Caesar nūtiōs ad Sugambrōs mīsit? 3. Nōne Ubiī graviter premēbantur? Ā quibus? Quid māgnoperē ōrābant?

⁸A. 104 e; H. 187 2; P. 431, e; G. 414 Remark 1.

PENSUM TRICESIMUM PRIMUM.

CAPITA XVII.—XIX.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Ablative of Difference with Comparatives: A. 250, Remark. H. 417 2; P. 415; G. 400.

B. Gerundive Construction denoting Purpose: A. 298 Remark, and 300; H. 544 2 Note 2; P. 551; G. 429, Remark 2, and 433.

C. *Coepī* with Passive Infinitives: A. 143 a; H. 297 I. 1; P. 249 (3) a; G. 424 Remark 1.

Predicate Genitive (*vidē* Pensum XII., **A**).

Dative with Adjectives (*vidē* Pensum XVI., **C**).

LATINE LOQUERE.

17. 1. To cross the Rhine in boats is not consistent with the dignity of the Roman people. 2. Although the difficulty of building a bridge is very great, yet I 'must attempt it. 3. Pairs of logs were sharpened a little at the lower end. 4. These were joined together at a distance of two feet. 5. They were driven home by pile-drivers. 6. Beams two feet thick let down from above held them apart. 7. ²The greater the violence of the current, the more firmly they are held fastened. 8. Piles driven in obliquely down the stream served as buttresses. 9. They broke the force of the current.

18. 1. Caesar led the army over the river, and left a strong guard at each end of the bridge. 2. He replies courteously to the ambassadors, who are suing for peace and alliance. 3. The Sugambri withdrew from their territories and hid themselves in the woods.

19. 1. Caesar burned all the villages of the Sugambri, and
¹*cf. sibi contendendum*; *cf. also* Pensum XXV., **D**. ²*See text for construction.*

cut down their grain. 2. The Suevi learned from their scouts that Caesar was building a bridge. 3. Caesar will lead his army across the Rhine to strike fear into the Germans, and to punish the Sugambri.

LATINE SCRIBE.

17. Caesar decided that it was not safe to cross the Rhine in boats. And so, although the width, rapidity, and depth of the river presented very great difficulty in building a bridge, he devised a plan. After the bridge was built, he drove in piles at a moderate distance above it, in order that, if the barbarians should send down ships or the trunks of trees, these defences would diminish the force of such things.

18. Caesar finished the work in ten days, and led the army into the territory of the Sugambri. He demanded that hostages be brought to him from several states, whose ambassadors had come to him asking peace and friendship. Meanwhile the Sugambri, upon the advice of the Usipetes and the Tencteri, made preparations for flight, and conveyed all their possessions out of their territories.

19. Caesar has learned from the Ubii that the Suevi have removed from their towns, that their wives and children and all their possessions have been placed in the forests, and that all who can bear arms are assembling in one place. He thinks that he has accomplished all the things, on account of which he crossed into Germany. Accordingly, he will lead the army back into Gaul, and cut down the bridge.

LATINE RESPONDE.

17. 1. Quid Caesar facere dēcrēverat? Quibus dē causis? 2. Cūr nāvibus trānsire nōn voluit? 3. Quōmodo trānsire dēcrēvit? 4. Quae rēs inf̄rā pōntem oblīquē agēbantur? Quārē? Quae rēs sup̄rā pōntem agēbantur? Quārē?

³reducere.

18. 1. Quandō opus effectum est? 2. Quid Caesar ad utramque partem pōntis reliquit? 3. Quī interim ad Caesarem vēnērunt? Quō cōsiliō? Quōmodo eīs respondit? 4. Quō Sugambri sē abdidērunt?

19. 1. Quid Caesar Ubiīs pollicitus est? 2. Ubi Suēvī adventum Rōmānōrum expectābant? 3. Quot diēs trāns Rhēnum Caesar cōsūmpsit? 4. Ad quās rēs sē satis prōfectum esse arbitrābatur?

PENSUM TRICESIMUM SECUNDUM.

CAPITA XX.—XXII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Genitive of Value: A. 252 *a*; H. 404; P. 371; G. 378 and 379.
- B.** Dative of the Agent with Perfect Participle; A. 232 *a*; H. 388 ¹ and foot-note 1; P. 383 *b*; G. 206.
- C.** Attraction of the Antecedent: A. 200 *b*; H. 445 *9*; P. 342 *d*; G. 618.
- D.** Causal Clauses with *quī*: A. 321 *b*; H. 517; P. 500 (2), (*b*); G. 636.

LATINE LOQUERE.

20. 1. Although [only] a small part of the summer remained, yet Caesar proceeded into Britain. 2. It will be¹ of great advantage to the merchants to become acquainted with the island. 3. ²The Romans are unacquainted with the localities, harbors, and landing-places. 4. I wish to ascertain what and how large nations inhabit Britain.

21. 1. Caius Volusenus was sent forward to investigate all things. 2. Merchants discovered his purpose, and reported it to the Britons. 3. The influence of Commius, king of the Atrebates, was highly esteemed in Gaul. 4. Volusenus was ordered to report to Caesar what he had observed in Britain.

22. 1. While Caesar was preparing ships, ambassadors came for the sake of excusing themselves. 2. Caesar did not wish either to wage war or to leave an enemy behind him. 3. A great number of hostages were imposed upon the Gauls by Caesar. 4. Sabinus and Cotta were ordered to lead the rest of the army among the Menapii.

¹*Vide* Pensum IV., C. ²*cf. quae omnia, . . . incognita.*

LATINE SCRIBE.

20. Although the winters are early in Britain, yet it will be of great advantage to me if I only visit the island. I cannot ascertain from merchants either how large it is, or what nations inhabit it, or what customs they follow in war. Therefore, even if the time be insufficient for waging a war, I will proceed into Britain, in order that I may find out those things of which the Gauls are ignorant.

21. Caius Volusenus was sent forward with a galley, and was commanded to investigate all things and to return as soon as possible. He returned in five days, and announced that he had not dared to disembark and entrust himself to barbarians. Meanwhile, because ambassadors had come from many parts of Britain, and had promised to submit to the authority of the Roman people, Commius, king of the Atrebates, was sent to the island with these ambassadors to urge the Britons to continue in that purpose.

22. The ambassadors of the Morini said that as men uncivilized and unacquainted with the Roman customs they had made war, and promised that they would give a large number of hostages. When these were brought, Caesar received them into his protection, because he did not wish to leave an enemy behind him. He collected and prepared transport ships, assigned eighteen to the cavalry, and the rest to the lieutenants for transporting the legions.

LATINE RESPONDE.

20. 1. Cūr Caesar in Britanniam proficisci contendit? 2. Quōs ad sē Caesar vocavit? 3. Quid dē insulā ex eīs cōgnoscere voluit? 4. Num quidquid reperire poterat?

21. 1. Quem Caesar praemittit? Quō cōsiliō? 2. Quī interim ad Caesarem vēnerunt? Quid polliciti sunt?

³What tense of the Infinitive.

PENSUM TRICESIMUM TERTIUM.

CAPITA XXIII—XXVII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Future Perfect of Completed Action: A. 281 Remark; H. 478, 1; P. 471, Note; G. 236 Remark 2.

B. Participles for Clauses: A. 292; H. 549; P. 547; G. 667.

Genitive with Adjectives: (*vidē* Penum V., C).

C. Expression of Reciprocal Relations: A. 196 f; H. 448 Note; P. 449, (1); G. 212.

D. Impersonal Use of Passives: A. 146 d; H. 301 1; P. 318 (3); G. 199 Remark 1.

LATINE LOQUERE.

23. 1. The cavalry will proceed to the further port, and set sail. 2. Weapons could be thrown from the summits of the mountains upon the shore. 3. Caesar urged his soldiers¹ to do all things on the instant.

24. 1. The cavalry and charioteers of the barbarians prevented the Romans from disembarking. 2. Our soldiers² had to fight the enemy³ with their hands encumbered. 3. The enemy confidently threw their weapons with all their limbs unencumbered.

25. 1. The appearance of the galleys was 'quite strange to the Britons. 2. The form of the ships, the motion of the oars, and the strange kind of engines, startled them. 3. Soldiers, do you wish to betray your eagle to the enemy?

26. 1. Our soldiers will be thrown into great disorder because they can neither get a firm footing nor keep in ranks.

¹What mood?

³Ablative absolute.

²What case? (Penum XIV., D.)²¹² ⁴*Vidē* Penum XIX., B.

2. Because ⁵one is running from one ship, another from another, they cannot follow the standards. 3. The skiffs of the galleys, and the spy ships, were filled with soldiers.

27. 1. Commius, the Atrebatian, had been seized and thrown into chains by the Britons. 2. They asked Caesar 'to pardon this act' on account of their ignorance. 3. Hostages were immediately summoned from the more remote localities.

LATINE SCRIBE.

23. Caesar reached Britain at about ten o'clock, but remained at anchor until three, because this was by no means a fit place for disembarking. After he had shown to the lieutenants and tribunes what he wished to be done, he found both wind and tide favorable at the same time. Since the forces of the enemy were drawn up on the higher places, he weighed anchor and proceeded about seven miles farther.

24. When the barbarians learned the design of Caesar, they sent forward their cavalry and charioteers to prevent our soldiers 'from disembarking. Our soldiers could station their ships only in deep water, the localitiés were strange, and the armor was very heavy; moreover they had to leap from the ships, get a footing in the water, and fight with the enemy at the same time, so that they were dismayed by these circumstances.

25. When the galleys had been stationed on the open flank of the enemy, the soldier who was bearing the eagle of the tenth legion encouraged our men and threw himself into the sea. The enemy halted, and soon retreated a little; our soldiers, calling upon the gods to witness, all leaped from the ships and did their duty to the general and also to the commonwealth.

⁵*Vidē* Pensum IX., D.

⁶What case? (Pensum I., D.)

⁷Translate in two ways.

26. When the enemy noticed that our men could not get a firm footing nor keep their ranks, some attacked those coming from the ships in scattered groups, others surrounded those following the standards. When this was noticed, soldiers filled the skiffs and spy boats, and went as a relief to those whom they saw in distress. ⁸After this had happened, our men made good their footing on dry ground, and put the enemy to flight.

27. As soon as the enemy recovered after their flight, they sent ambassadors to seek peace. Together with the ambassadors they sent back Commius, the Atrebatian, whom they had thrown into chains, although he came to them in the character of an envoy. The blame of this act was thrown upon the multitude, and the ambassadors asked that Caesar would pardon their imprudence. He complained because they had brought⁹ on war without cause, and demanded hostages, a part of whom were given at once.

LATINE RESPONDE.

23. 1. Quid Caesar equitēs facere iūssit? 2. Quandō Caesar Britanniam attigit? 3. Quamdiū in ancoris expectāvit?

24. 1. Quōs barbarī praemisērunt? Quō cōsiliō? 2. Quae militibus simul facienda erant? 3. Quōmodo hīs rēbus affecti sunt?

25. 1. Quae rēs barbarōs permōvērunt? Quid fēcērunt? 2. Quid ille, quī decimae legiōnis aquilam ferēbat, dixit? Quid fēcit? 3. Quid Rōmānī universi fēcērunt?

26. 1. Quid Rōmānī facere nōn poterant? Quōmodo afficiēbantur? 2. Quās rēs militibus complēri Caesar iussit? 3. Quās rēs nostrī, simul in aridō cōstitērunt, fēcērunt?

27. 1. Quī ad Caesarem vēnērunt? Quārē? 2. Quis unā cum iīs vēnit? 3. Nōne Caesar imprudentiae ignōvit? 4. Unde pars obsidum arcessita est?

⁸Quō factō.

⁹What mood?

PENSUM TRICESIMUM QUARTUM.

CAPITA XXVIII.—XXXIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Supine in -ū: A. 303; H. 547; P. 555; G. 437.
B. Temporal Clauses with *postquam*, etc.: A. 324; H. 518; P. 506; G. 563.

Clause as Antecedent (*vidē* Pensum XXVII., **B**). *2002 & note.*

- C.** Objective Genitive; A. 217; H. 396 III; P. 353 (2); G. 361 2.
D. Frequentative Verbs: A. 167 *b*; H. 336; P. 288.

LATINE LOQUERE.

28. 1. None of the ships which conveyed the cavalry could hold its course. 2. Some were driven to the part of the island that is nearer the west.

29. 1. The tide filled the ships that had been drawn up on the beach. 2. Very many ships were broken, and the rest lost their cables, anchors, and rigging.

30. 1. They thought the best thing to do was to hold a conference. 2. They brought up their people secretly from the country, and cut off the Romans from supplies.

31. 1. The Britons had ceased to give hostages; Caesar, therefore, made provision for all emergencies. 2. The timber and brass of the ships that had been broken were used for repairing the rest.

32. 1. Caesar suspected that the barbarians had formed some new plan. 2. Two cohorts proceeded in that direction in which the dust was seen. 3. Our men, while engaged in reaping, were attacked and surrounded by cavalry and chariots.

33. 1. Our ranks were broken because of their dread of the horses and the clatter of the wheels. 2. Their chariot-eers were accustomed to withdraw a little from the battle.

LATINE SCRIBE.

28, 29. In four days after Caesar came into Britain, a violent storm arose, which drove some of the ships to the lower part of the island, and others back to Gaul. Caesar did not know that the time of full moon causes very high tides and so he had drawn up the galleys on the beach and anchored the transport ships. The soldiers were 'greatly disturbed because many of the ships were wrecked and because all things which are serviceable for repairing ships were lacking.

30, 31. The camp was quite narrow in as much as the legions had been transported to Britain without baggage. When the Britons perceived this, and ascertained the confusion of our army ¹on account of the loss of their ships, they made a conspiracy and gradually withdrew from the camp, because they trusted that they could cut off the Romans from supplies. Caesar, suspecting ²that the barbarians were conferring together, began to repair the ships and to bring grain from the country into the camp. The soldiers carried out his directions with the greatest zeal; he thus brought it about that he was prepared for every emergency.

32. While a part of the Britons were remaining in the country, and the seventh legion had been sent out to forage, it was announced to Caesar that those who were on guard had seen more dust than was usual in that direction where the legion had proceeded. He immediately marched in that direction with two cohorts, and observed that the legion was crowded together, and was with difficulty holding its ground.

¹*māgnoperē perturbāri.*

²Ablative absolute.

³What tense of participle?

33. The Britons attained to such [skill] in consequence of daily practice, that they were able to check their horses when at full speed, and manage and turn them within a short space. When they had ridden about in every direction and broken the ranks, they worked themselves among the squadrons and leaped from their chariots. Since the charioteers located the chariots at a little distance from the battle, so that the soldiers had a ready retreat to their [friends], they displayed in battle the speed of cavalry and the firmness of infantry.

LATINE RESPONDE.

28. 1. Unde equitēs solvērunt? 2. Cum appropinquārent Britanniae, quid accidit? 3. Quō aliae nāvēs referēbātur?

29. 1. Quid eādem nocte accidit? Quod factum nostris erat incōgnitum? 3. Quid dē longīs nāvibus accidit? Quid dē onerāriis?

30. 1. Quid principēs Britanniae intellēxērunt? 2. Quōmodo paucitātem militum Caesaris cōgnōscēbant? 3. Cūr castra angustiora erant?

31. 2. Quid Caesar suspicābātur? 2. Quid comparābat? 3. Quibus rēbus ad nāvēs reficiendās utēbātur? 4. Quid effēcit?

32. 1. Cūr Caesar septimam legiōnem misit? 2. Quid Caesari nūntiātum est? 3. Quō profectus est? 4. Cum paulō longius ā castris prōcessisset, quid animadvertit?

33. Quās rēs Britannī in pūgnā ex essedis primō faciunt? 2. Quō interim aurigae excēdunt? Quō cōsiliō? 3. Quās rēs Britannī in proeliis praestant?

PENSUM TRICESIMUM QUINTUM.

CAPITA XXXIV.—XXXVIII.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A.** Cōstrūctiō ad Sēsum: A. 187 *d*; H. 438 6; P. 345; G. 202, Remark 1.
B. Conditions in Indirect Discourse: A. 337; H. 527; P. 515, and 517; G. 659. — A. 3 3 7 1-2-2. *B. 1, 2, 3. "Note 1-2."*
C. Use of Plurals in Abstract Nouns: A. 75 *c*; H. 180 2; P. 437, (3); G. 195 Remark 5.
D. Present Tense denoting a General Truth: A. 276; H. 467 II; P. 463; G. 218.

LATINE LOQUERE.

34. 1. The unusual method of fighting threw our men into confusion. 2. At the coming of Caesar with the cohorts, the enemy will halt. 3. The storms will give the barbarians an opportunity of freeing themselves.

35. 1. If the enemy ¹are routed, they will escape from danger by their speed. 2. About thirty cavalrymen had been carried over into Britain by Commius, the Atrebatian. 3. The enemy will not be able to sustain the attack of our soldiers very long.

36. 1. The number of hostages which had been demanded before was doubled. 2. The time of the equinox is near. 3. The voyage must not be exposed to the winter. 4. Two transport ships will not be able to reach the harbor.

37. 1. If you do not wish to be killed, lay down your arms. 2. The cavalry will be sent as a relief to the cohorts. 3. While the enemy were fleeing, the cavalry killed a great number of them.

¹Future Perfect.

38. 1. The Morini will have no place ²to which they will be able to retreat. 2. All the grain of the Menapii has been cut down by the soldiers. 3. The senate decreed a thanksgiving of thirty days for these successes.

LATINE SCRIBE.

34. Although the coming of Caesar ³caused our men to recover from their fear, yet he thought it was not a favorable time for coming to an action, and led his soldiers back into camp. While storms were keeping the Romans in camp, messengers were sent in every direction by the barbarians, and a large force of infantry and cavalry was collected, in order to obtain booty and drive the Romans from the island.

35, 36. When the enemy had come to the camp, Caesar drew up his legions and about thirty horsemen, and engaged in battle. After a great many of the enemy had been slain and their buildings set on fire, they sent ambassadors to Caesar to seek peace. ⁴As Caesar ⁵was intending to set sail a little after midnight, he commanded the barbarians to bring the hostages over to the continent.

37. When Caesar was setting out for Britain, he had left the Morini in a state of peace, but, influenced by the hope of plunder, they now ⁶quickly assembled. After ⁷three hundred of our men had been landed from two of the transport ships, they were surrounded by about six thousand of the Morini, who ordered them to lay down their arms. Our soldiers formed a circle and defended themselves most valiantly for more than four hours; and, after the cavalry of Caesar came in sight, the enemy threw away their arms and fled.

38. Quintus Titurius and Lucius Cotta laid waste all the cultivated fields of the Menapii and burned their dwellings, but, because the Menapii had hidden in the woods, they led

²cf. *quō sē recipērent*.

³*Vidē Pensum XVI., D.*

⁴*Vidē Pensum XXIII., E.*

⁵*hōc tempore.*
XXXIV., B.

⁶*Vidē Pensum*

the legions into winter quarters. Meanwhile almost all the Morini, on account of the dryness of the marshes, fell into the power of Labienus, who had been sent against them with the legions which had been brought back from Britain.

LATINE RESPONDE.

34. 1. Quid nostrōs perturbāvit? 2. Quae rēs complūrēs diēs secūtae sunt? 3. Quās rēs interim barbari fēcērunt?

35. 1. Nōne Caesar hostēs effugitūrōs esse arbitrātus est? 2. Quid tamen fēcit? 3. Nōne hostēs terga vertērunt? Quās rēs equitēs fēcērunt?

36. 1. Quī eōdem diē ad Caesarem vērērunt? 2. Quōmodo Caesar eōs recēpit? 3. Quādo solvit? 4. In quō statu' ad continentem nāvēs pervērērunt?

37. 1. Quid effēcit ut Morinī nostrōs circumsisterent? 2. Quid nostrī fēcērunt? 3. Quī auxiliō nostrīs vērērunt? Quid ēvēnit?

38. 1. Quō Labiēnus mīssus est? Quādo? Quibuscum? 2. Nōne Morinōs vīcit? 3. Num Menapii victi sunt? Quārē? 4. Quid dē obsidibus ex Britannia Caesar dicit? 5. Quid dē supplicatiōne Caesar dicit?

'condition.

GLOSSARY (GLOSSARIUM).

ablative, *ablātīvus*, -a, -um (*adj.*, *sc.* *cāsus*)
 absolute, *absolūtus*, -a, -um.
 academic, *acadēmicus*, -a, -um.
 academician, *acadēmiaē socius*, -ī, *m.*
 academy, *acadēmia*, -ae, *f.*
 accent (*noun*), *accentus*, -ūs, *m.*
 accompaniment, *comitātus*, -ūs, *m.*
 according to, *secundum* (*praep.* *cum acc.*).
 accusative, *accūsātīvus* (*adj.*, *sc.* *cāsus*).
 active, *actīvus*, -a, -um, *agēns*, -ntis.
 adjective, *adjectīvum*, -ī, *n.*
 advance (*noun*), *progressus*, -ūs, *m.*
 advance (*verb*), *prōgredīr* (3), -gressus.
 adverb, *adverbium*, -ī, *n.*
 agent, *agēns*, -ntis.
 agree, *congruō* (3), -uī, —; *concordō* (1).
 agreement, *concordātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*
 alphabet, *alphabētum*, -ī, *n.*; *elementa*, -ōrum, *n.*
 American, *Americānus*, -a, -um.
 answer, (*noun*) *respōnsum*, -ī, *n.*
 answer, (*verb*), *respondeō* (2), -dī, -sus.
 antecedent, *antecēdēns*, -ntis.

apposition, *appositio*, -ōnis, *f.*
 aunt, *amita*, -ae, *f.* (*paternal*); *mātertera*, -ae, *f.* (*maternal*).
 begin, *incipiō* (3), -cēpī, -ceptus.
 beginning, *initium*, -ī, *n.*; *principium*, -ī *n.* (from the beginning, *ā principiō*)
 ball, *pila*, -ae, *f.*
 bell, *tintinnābulum*, -ī, *n.*
 book, *liber* -brī, *m.*
 boy, *puer*, -ī, *m.*
 breakfast, *prandium*, -ī, *n.*; *ientāculum*, -ī, *n.*
 breeches, *brācae*, -ārum, *f.*
 brother, *frāter*, -tris, *m.*
 campus, *campus*, -ī, *m.*
 cardinal, *cardinalis*, -e.
 case, *cāsus*, -ūs, *m.*
 causal, *causalis*, -e.
 cause, *causa*, -ae, *f.*
 chair, *sella*, -ae, *f.*; *sēdēs*, -is, *f.*
 chapter, *caput*, -itis, *n.*
 characteristic, *dēscriptiō*, -ōnis, *f.*
 class, *classis*, -is, *f.* (to be at the head of the class, *classem dūcere*).
 classmate, *condiscipulus*, -ī, *m.*; *condiscipula*, -ae, *f.*
 clause, *clausula*, -ae, *f.*; *incisum*, -ī, *n.*

close (*verb*), *claudō* (3), -*sī*, -*sus*.
clothing, *vestimenta*, -*ōrum*, *n.*;
vestitus, -*ūs*, *m.*

coat, *tunica*, -*ae*, *f.*; *tāgmen*, -*mīnis*, *n.*; *vestis*, -*is*, *f.*

college, *collēgium*, -*ī*, *n.*

collegiate, *collēgiārius*, -*a*, -*um*.

come, *veniō* (4), *vēnī*, *ventus*.

common, *commūnis*, -*e*; (*of a noun*), *appellātivus*, -*a*, -*um*;
(*of quantity*), *anceps*, -*cipitis*.

comparative, *comparātivus*, -*a*, -*um*.

compare, *cōferō*, -*ferre*, *tulī*, -*lātus*.

comparison, *comparātiō*, -*ōnis*, *f.*

compound, *compositus*, -*a*, -*um*.

concessive, *concessivus*, -*a*, -*um*.

condition, *condiciō*, -*ōnis*, *f.*

conditional, *conditionālis*, -*e*. *condicionalis*, -*e*.

conjugate, *declinō* (1).

conjugation, *coniugātiō*, -*ōnis*, *f.*

conjunction, *coniūctiō*, -*ōnis*, *f.*

consecutive, (*of a clause*) *contextus*, -*a*, -*um*.

consonant, *cōnsonāns*, -*antis*, *f.*
(*sc. litera*); *cōnsona*, -*ae*, *f.*

construction, *cōnstructiō*, -*ōnis*, *f.*

conversation, *colloquium*, -*ī*, *n.*

converse, *colloquor* (3), -*locūtus*.

copula, *cōpula*, -*ae*, *f.*

correct, *rectus*, -*a*, -*um*.

correctly, *rectē*.

cousin, *cōnsōbrinus*, -*ī*, *m.*

crayon (*of chalk*), *stilus crētae*
(*stilus*, -*ī*, *m.*; *crēta*, -*ae*, *f.*).

daily (*adj.*), *quotidiānus*, -*a*, -*um*;
diurnus, -*a*, -*um*.

dative, *dativus* (*adj.*, *sc. cāsus*).

declarative, *dēclārātivus*, -*a*, -*um*.

declension, *dēclinātiō*, -*ōnis*, *f.*

decline, *dēclinō* (1).

declinable, *dēclinābilis*, -*e*.

defective, *dēfectivus*, -*a*, -*um*.

degree, *gradus*, *ūs*, *m.*

demonstrative, *dēmōnstrātivus*, -*a*, -*um*.

dependent, *subiectus*, -*a*, -*um*.

deponent, *dēpōnēns*, -*ntis*.

derivative, *dērīvātivus*, -*a*, -*um*.

derive, *dērīvō* (1).

description, *dēscriptiō*, -*ōnis*, *f.*

desire (*noun*), *dēsiderium*, -*ī*, *n.*;

optātiō, -*ōnis*, *f.*; *optātum*, -*ī*, *n.*
desire (*verb*), *dēsiderō* (1); *optō* (1).

desk, *scrīnium*, -*ī*, *n.*

determinative, *dēfīnitus*, -*a*, -*um*.

dictation, *dictātiō*, -*ōnis*, *f.*

dinner, *coena*, -*ae*, *f.*; *cibus meridiānus*.

diphthong, *diphthongus*, -*ī*, *m.*

direct discourse, *ōrātiō recta*.

discourse, *sermō*, -*ōnis*, *m.*; *ōrātiō*, -*ōnis*, *f.*

discuss, *disputō*(1); *tractō* (1).

dissyllable, *dissyllabus*, -*a*, -*um*
(*adj.*, *sc. verbum*).

distributive, *distribūtivus*, -*a*, -*um*.

door, *iānuā*, -*ae*, *f.*

drink, *bibō* (3), *bibī*, *bibitus*.

enclitic, *encliticum*, -*ī*, *n.*

end (*noun*), *finis*, -*is*, *m.*

ending, *terminātiō*, -*ōnis*, *f.*

English, *Anglicus*, -*a*, -*um*: in English, *Anglicē*.

erase, *dēleo* (2), -*ēvī*, -*ētus*; *linō*, (3), *livī vel lēvī*, *litus*.

erasure, *litūra*, -*ae*, *f.*

essay, *disputātiō*, -*ōnis*, *f.*

etymology, *etymologia*, -ae, *f.*
 evening, *vesper*, -erī, *m.*
 examination, *exāminātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*
 example, *exemplum*, -ī, *n.*
 exception, *exceptiō*, -ōnis, *f.*
 exercise, *exercitātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*
 exhortation, *hortātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*
 extent, *spatium*, -ī, *n.*

father, *pater*, -tris, *m.*
 feminine, *fēmininus*, -a, -um.
 find, *inveniō* (4), -vēnī, -ventus;
 reperiō (4), -perī, -pertus.
 finite, *finītus*, -a, -um.
 floor, *tabulātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*
 flower, *flōs*, -ōris, *f.*; *dim.*, *flōscu-*
 lus, -ī, *m.*

formation, *formātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*
 for this purpose, *hōc vel eō cōn-*
 siliō.

for this (or that) reason, *idcirco*;
eā dē causā; *ob vel propter*
eam causam: itaque.

for what purpose, why? *cūr*; *quā-*
re: quā dē causā: quō cōnsil-
iō; quāpropter?

for what reason? *cūr: quāre: quā*
dē causā?

for which reason, *quā dē causā;*
quamobrem.

future, *futūrus*, -a, -um.

future perfect, *futūrum exāctum*
(sc. tempus).

gender, *genus*, -eris, *n.*

genitive, *genetivus vel genitivus*
(adj., sc. cāsus).

gerund, *gerundium*, -ī, *n.*

gerundive, *gerundivus*, -a, -um
(sc. modus).

girl, *puella*, -ae, *f.*

give, *dōnō* (1).

go, *eō*, *īre*, *ivī vel iī*, *itus*.

go on, proceed, *perge* (*pl. pergite,*
imper. of pergō).

good-by, *valē*.

good-morning, *salvē*, *save you* (a
 general greeting), "How are you,"
 etc.

governs (is joined with), *iungitur,*
coniungitur (*cum*).

grammar, *grammatica*, -ōrum, *n.*
pl.

grandfather, *avus*, -ī, *m.*

grandmother, *avia*, -ae, *f.*

grass, *grāmen*, -inis, *n.*

Greek, *Graecus*, -a, -um; *in Greek,*
Graecē.

hand, *manus*, -ūs, *f.*

hat, *causia*, -ae, *f.* (*made of felt or*
straw); *galērus vel -um, -ī, vel*
-a, -ae (*of skin*); *petasus*, -ī, *m.*
(for traveling).

hence-*(place or cause)*, *hinc*.

here, *hīc*.

hereafter, henceforth, *posthāc: in*
reliquum tempus.

hereat, *ob eam rem: eā rē*.

hereby, *eō; eā rē; iis rēbus; per*
eam rem; per eas rēs; begin-
ning a sentence, quā rē.

historical, *historicus*, -a, -um.

hither, *hūc* (*adverb*); *citerior, -ius*
(adjective).

hitherto, *adhūc; ad hōc tempus;*
ad hunc diem.

house, *domus*, -ūs, *et -ī, f.*

how? *quōmodo; quemadmodum?*
(both also relative).

how are you? how goes it? *quō-*
modo vel ut valēs; quid agitur?

how far? *quoad* (*also relative*);
quousque: quātenus?

how long? *quoad* (also *relative*);
quousque; *quātenus*; *quamdiū*;
quantum temporis?

how many? *quot* (also *relative*).

how much? *quantus*, -a, -um (also
relative)?

how old are you? *quot annōs nātus* (vel *nāta*) *es*?

husband, *maritus*, -ī, *m.*

imperative, *imperātivus*, -a, -um.

imperfect, *imperfectus*, -a, -um.

impersonal, *impersōnālis*, -e.

in English, *Anglicē*; render in
 English, *Anglicē redde*.

in French, in Gallic, *Gallicē*.

in Greek, *Graecē*.

in Latin, *Latīnē*; render in Latin,
Latīnē redde.

increase, *augeō* (2), *auxī*, *auctus*
 (usually *transitive*); *crēscō* (3),
crēvī, *crētus* (usually *intr.*).

indeclinable, *indēclinābilis*, -e.

indicative, *indicātivus* (*adj.*, *sc.*
modus).

indirect, *indirectus*, -a, -um; ob-
 liquus, -a, -um.

indirect discourse, *ōrātiō obliqua*.

infinitive, *infinitivus*, -a, -um.

instrument, *instrūmentum*, -ī, *n.*

interjection, *interiectiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

into English, translate, in *Angli-*
cum (*sermōnem*) *verte*, vel *con-*
verte, vel *trānsfer*.

into French, in *Gallicum*.

into Greek, in *Graecum*.

into Latin, in *Latīnum*.

intransitive, *intrānsitīvus*, -a, -um.

irregular, *irrēgulāris*, -e; *anōma-*
lus, -a, -um.

janitor, *iānitor*, -ōris, *m.*

Latin, *Latīnus*, -a, -um; in *Latin*,
Latīnē.

labial, *labiālis*, -e.

language, *lingua*, -ae, *f.*

learn, *discō* (3), *didicī*.

learning (*noun*), *doctrīna*, -ae, *f.*;
ēruditiō, -ōnis, *f.*

letter (*of the alphabet*), *lītera*, -ae, *f.*

letter (*an epistle*), *litterae*, -ārum,
f. pl.; *epistola*, -ae, *f.*

library, *bibliothēca*, -ae, *f.*; *librā-*
rium, -ī, *n.*

limit, *of (adj.)*, *terminālis*, -e.

limit (*verb*), *limitō* (1).

line (*of writing*), *versus*, -us, *m.*

line of battle, *aciēs*, -ēī, *f.*

line of march, *āgmen*, -inis, *n.*

line, to keep in, *ordinēs servō* (1),
 (*ōrdō*, -inis, *m.*

lingual, *linguālis*, -e (*assumed*).

liquid, *liquidus*, -a, -um.

locative, *locātivus*, -a, -um.

long, *longus*, -a, -um; (*of quanti-*
ty), *prōductus*, -a, -um.

luncheon, *prandium*, -ī, *n.*

man, *homō*, -inis, *m.*; *vir*, -ī, *m.*

manner, *modus*, -ī, *m.*

masculine, *masculinus*, -a, -um.

mean, *significō* (1).

meaning, *significātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

means, *instrūmentum*, -ī, *n.*

member, *socius*, -ī, *m.* (*of a class*,
society, or *school*); *civīs*, -is, *m.*
 (*of a community*).

mention (*verb*), *memorō* (1).

mistake (*noun*), error, -ōris, *m.*

mistake (*verb*), *errō* (1).

mode or mood, *modus*, -ī, *m.*

monosyllable, *monosyllabus*, -a,
 -um (*adj.*, *sc. verbum*).

morning, *māne*, *n.* (*indecl.*).

mother, *māter*, *-tris*, *f.*

mute, *mūtus*, *-a*, *-um*.

negative, *negātivus*, *-a*, *-um*.

news, *nova*, *ōrum*. *n. pl.*

newspaper, *ācta* (*pūblica*); daily paper, *diurna* (*urbis*) *ācta*.

neuter, *neuter*, *-tra*, *-trum*.

no, *nōn*; *nōn est*; *minimē* (by no means); *immō* (on the contrary).

nominative, *nōminātivus* (*adj.*, *sc. cāsus*).

note (*noun*), *annotātiō*, *-ōnis*, *f.*; a billet, *epistolium*, *-ī*, *n.*, *vel literulae*, *-ārum*, *f.*; note of hand, *chirographum*, *-ī*, *n.*

note (*verb*), *notō* (1).

noun, *nōmen*, *-inis*, *n.*

number, *numerus*, *-ī*, *m.*

numeral, *numeralis*, *-e*.

object (*gram. term*) *obiectum*, *-ī*, *n.* (*assumed*).

objective, *obiectivus*, *-a*, *-um* (*assumed*).

officer, *officiālis*, *-is*, *m.*

open (*adjective*), *apertus*, *-a*, *-um*.

open (*verb*), *aperiō* (4), *-rui*, *-rtus*.

optative, *optātivus*, *-a*, *-um*.

oration, *ōrātiō*, *-ōnis*, *f.*

ordinal, *ordinālis*, *-e*.

page, *pāgina*, *-ae*, *f.*

palatal, *palatālis*, *-e* (*assumed*).

paradigm, *paradigma*, *-atis*, *n.*

part (of speech), *pars* *vel forma* (*ōrātiōnis*).

participle, *participium*, *-ī*, *n.*

passive, *passivus*, *-a*, *-um*.

pencil, *graphis*, *-idis*, *f.*; *graphium*, *-ī*, *n.*

perfect, *perfectus*, *-a*, *-um*.

periphrastic, *circuitus*, *-a*, *-um*.

person, *persōna*, *-ae*, *f.*

personal, *persōnalis*, *-e*.

phrase, *locutiō*, *-ōnis*, *f.*; *phrasis*, *-is*, *f.*

place, *locus*, *-ī*, *m.*

play (*noun*), *lūsiō*, *-ōnis*, *f.*

play (*verb*), *lūdō* (3), *-sī*, *-sus*.

pluperfect, *plusquamperfectum* (*sc. tempus*).

plural, *plūralis*, *-e*.

positive, *positivus*, *-a*, *-um*.

possession, *possessiō*, *-ōnis*, *f.*

potential, *potentiālis*, *-e*.

practice (*noun*), *exercitātiō*, *-ōnis*, *f.*

practise (*verb*), *exercitō* (1).

predicate, *praedicātivus*, *-a*, *-um* (*sc. par vel rēs*); *praedicātum* (*sc. verbum*).

prefer, *mālō*, *malle*, *mālui*.

preparatory, *praeparatōrius*, *-a*, *-um*.

preposition, *praepositō*, *-ōnis*, *f.*

present (*adj.*), *praesēns*, *-ntis*,

president, *praeses*, *-idis*, *m.*

price, *pretium*, *-ī*, *n.*

principal, *prīnceps*, *-ipis*; *prīmus*, *-a*, *-um*.

principal parts, *partēs prīmae vel primāriae*.

prize, *dōnum*, *-ī*, *n.*

professor, *professor*, *-ōris*, *m.*

pronoun, *prōnōmen*, *-inis*, *n.*

pronunciation, *enūntiatio*, *-ōnis*, *f.*

proper, *proprius*, *-a*, *-um*.

pupil, *discipulus*, *-ī*, *n.*

purpose, *finis*, *-is*, *m.*

purpose, for this, that, or what (*see under for*).

quality, *quālītās*, *-ātis*, *f.*

quantity, *quantitas*, -ātis, *f.*
 question, *quaestio*, -ōnis, *f.*; in-
 terrogātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

rains (it rains), *pluit*.

read, *legō* (3), *lēgī*, *lectus*.

reading (*noun*), *lectiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

reason, for this, that, or what (*see*
under for).

recitation, *recitātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

recite, *recitō* (1).

reference, *relātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

reflexive, *reflexivus*, -a, -um.

regular, *rēgulāris*, -e.

relative, kinsman, *propinquus*, -ī,
m.

relative (*adj.*), *relātivus*, -a, -um.

remember, *memoriā teneō* (2);
reminiscor (3).

reply (*noun*), *respōnsum*, -ī, *n.*

reply (*verb*), *respondeō* (2), -dī,
 -sus.

result, *cōsecutiō*, -ōnis, *f.*; *ēven-*
tus, -ūs, *m.*; *exitus*, -ūs, *m.*

result, with what? *quid ēvenit*;
quem habeo (2), *exitum*?

review (*noun*), *recōgnitiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

review (*verb*), *recōgnōscō* (3), *nō-*
vi, -nitum; review lesson, *pēn-*
sum recōgnōscendum.

roof, *tectum*, -ī, *n.*

root, *rādix*, -icis, *f.*

rule (*noun*), *rēgula*, -ae, *f.*

rule (*verb*), *regō* (3), *rexī*, *rectus*.

school, *lūdus*, -ī, *m.*; *schola*, -ae, *f.*

search for, *investigō* (1).

schoolmate, *condiscipulus*, -ī, *m.*

secondary, *secundārius*, -a, -um.

sentence, *sententia*, -ae, *f.*

separation, *separātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

sequence, *continuātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

short, *brevis*, -e; (*of quantity*),
correptus, -a, -um.

sibilant, *sibilus*, -a, -um; *sibilāns*,
 -ntis.

sick, *aeger*, -gra, -grum.

singular, *singulāris*, -e.

sister, *soror*, -ōris, *f.*

sit, *sedeō* (2), *sēdī*, *sessus*.

sound, *sonus*, -ī, *m.*

source, *origō*, -inis, *f.*

special, *speciālis*, -e.

specification, *respectus*, -ūs, *m.*

speech, *orātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*; *sermō*,
 -ōnis, *m.*

stand, *stō* (1), *stetī*, *status*.

statement, *assertiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

stem, *basis*, -is, *f.*

student, *doctrinae studiōsus*.

study (*noun*), *studium*, -ī, *n.*

study (*verb*), *studeō* (2), *studuī*.

substantive, *substantivum*, -ī, *n.*

substantively, *substantivē*.

subject, *subiectivus*, -a, -um (*sc.*
pars vel rēs); *subiectum* (*sc.*
verbum).

subjunctive, *subiunctivus*, -a, -um.

subordinate, *subiectus*, -a, -um.

suffice, *sufficiō* (3), -fēcī, -fectus.

sufficient, it is, *sufficit*; *satis est*.

suit of clothes, *vestimenta*,
 -ōrum, *n.*

superlative, *superlativus*, -a, -um.

supine, *supinum* (*sc. verbum*).

supper, *vesperna*, -ae, *f.*; *cibus*
vespertinus.

syllable, *syllaba*, -ae, *f.*

syntax, *syntaxis*, -is, *f.*

table, *mēsa*, -ae, *f.*

teacher, *magister*, -trī, *m.*; *magis-*
tra, -ae, *f.*; *praeceptor*, -ōris, *m.*

temporal, *temporalis*, -e.

tense, tempus -oris, *n.*

term (of study), terminus, -ī, *m.*

termination, terminatiō, -ōnis, *f.*

text, textus, -ūs, *m.*

thence, illinc.

there, illic.

thither, illuc.

to-day, hodiē.

to-morrow, crās.

transitive, transitīvus, -a, -um.

translate, vertō (3), -tī, -sus; cōn-

vertō (3); transferō, -ferre,

-tulī, -lātus.

treat, tractō (1); agō (3), ēgī,

actus.

tutor, tūtor, -ōris, *m.*

umpire, arbiter, -trī, *m.*

uncle, patruus, -ī, *m.* (*paternal*);

avunculus, -ī, *m.* (*maternal*).

university, ūniversitās, -ātis, *f.*

usual, ūsitātus, -a, -um; vulgā-
ris, -e.

usually, plērumque; ferē; vulgō.

vacation, holidays, fēriae, -ārum, *f.*

verb, verbum, -ī, *n.*

vocabulary, vocābulārium, -ī, *n.*

vocative, vocātīvus, -a, -um.

voice, vōx, vōcis, *f.*

voice (*gram. term*), modus, -ī, *m.*;

genus, -eris, *n.*

voice, active, faciendī modus.

(QUINTILIAN.)

voice, passive, patiendī modus.

(QUINTILIAN.)

vowel, vocālis (*adj., sc. litera*).

walk, ambulō (1).

water, aqua, -ae, *f.*

weekly, hebdomadalis, -e.

well, be well (*verb*), valeō (2).

what kind of? (*relative, of which*
kind), quālis, -e.

when, cum; ubi; *interrogative*,
quandō?

whence? unde (*also relative*)?

where? ubi; quō in locō (*also rel-*
ative)?

which (*adjective*)? quī, quae, quod
(*also rel. adj. and pron.*)?

whither? quō?

who, which, what? quis, quae,
quid?

why? cūr; quāre; quā dē causā:
quāpropter?

wife, uxor, -ōris, *f.*

window, fenestra, -ae, *f.*

wish (*noun*), optatiō, -ōnis, *f.*

wish (*verb*), volō, velle, voluī.

woman, mulier, -eris, *f.*

word, verbum, -ī, *n.*; vocābulum,
-ī, *n.*; vōx, vōcis, *f.*

work (*noun*), opus, -eris, *n.*

work (*verb*), opus faciō (3), fēcī,
factus.

world, orbis terrae vel terrārum.

write, scribō (3), -psī, -ptum.

writing, scriptiō, -ōnis, *f.* (*the act*);
scriptum, -ī, *n.* (*the thing written*).

year, annus, -ī, *m.*

yes, certē; ita; ita est; ista sunt;
sic est; rectē; etiam; sānē;
vērō.

yesterday, herī, hesternō diē.

INDEX.

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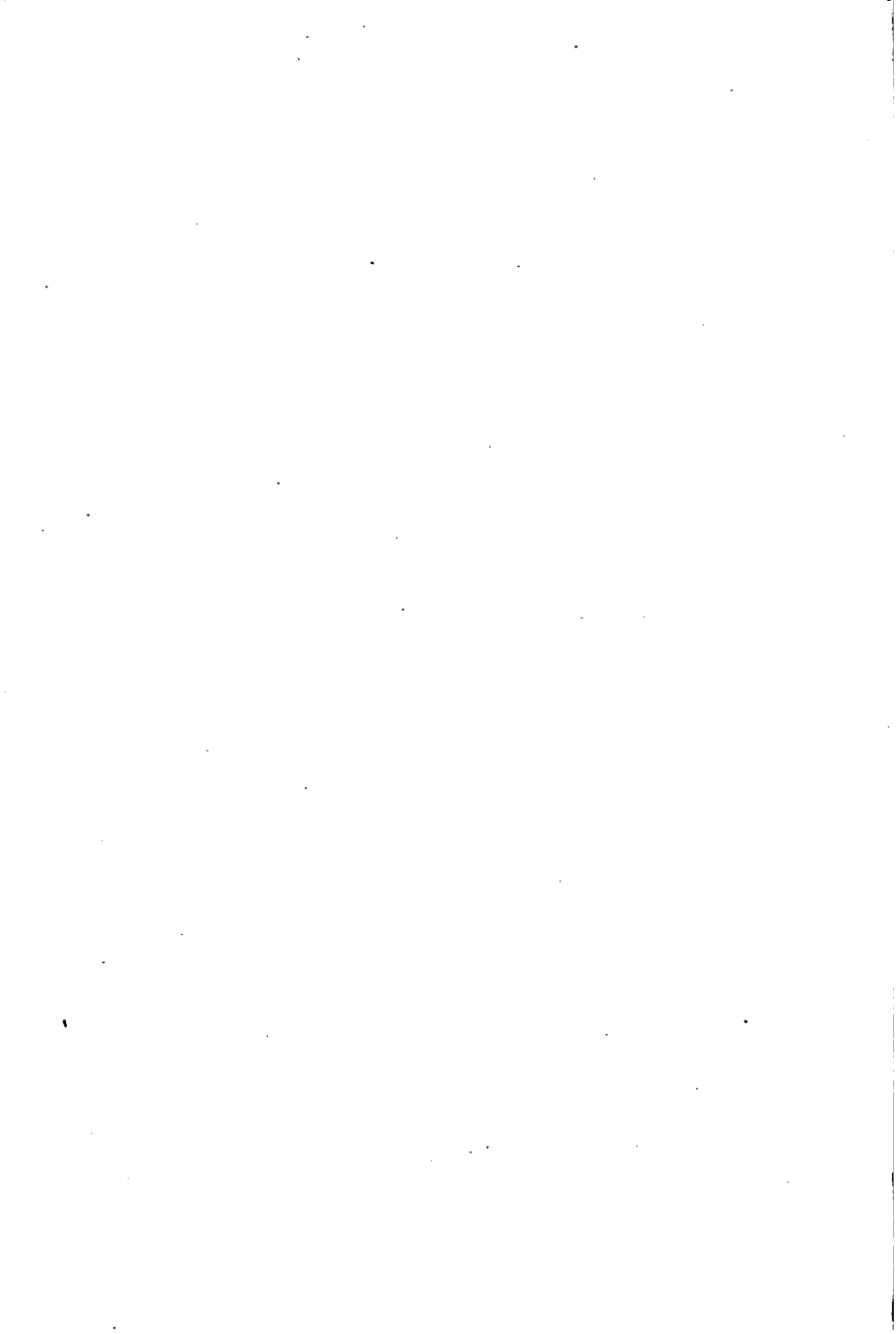
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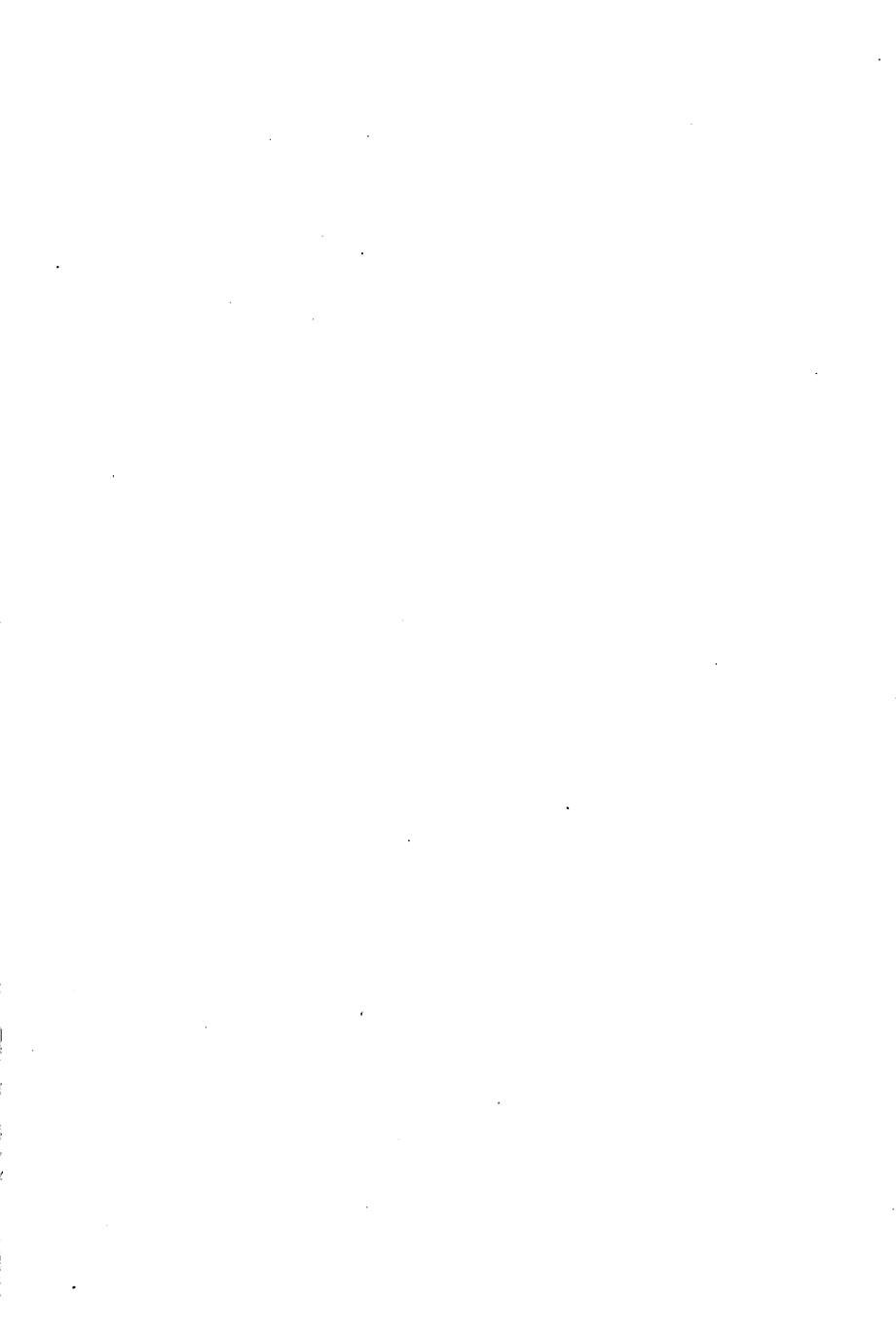
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